

Raleigh Tribune.

Vol. I.—No. 51.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1897.

\$6.00 a Year.
5 Cents a Copy.

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

TRUSTS AND COMBINES

Report of the Lexow Investigating Committee.

FACTORS' AGREEMENTS THE STRENGTH

OF TRUSTS—SUITS BROUGHT ON COMPLAINT

OF ANY CITIZEN OF VIOLATION OF PROVISIONS OF LAW GOVERNING TRUSTS—OTHER STRONG MEASURES RECOMMENDED IN THE REPORT.

Albany N. Y., March 9.—The Lexow Committee met this morning and the members affixed their signatures to the report of the trust investigating committee. The report is an unusually lengthy one, embracing 35 typewritten pages.

The testimony taken before the committee, the decision of other investigating committees and of the United States Supreme Court are commented upon at length, and much attention is devoted to the operation of factors' agreements. In brief, the report says:

"Trust agreements no longer form the basis of, or are they a constituent part of the aggregations of capital which are commonly looked upon now as trusts. In discussing this question of trusts, the committee finds that it is unnecessary that absolute monopoly exists in order that the operations of a trust may be secured. In discussing trusts, the committee divides combinations and capital into three classes. First are corporations which operate under public franchises; second, legal corporations, which are protected by patents and trade-marks; and third, those that depend wholly upon the use of capital and where monopolies exist, not naturally or by legal permission, but by reason of the control of competing companies and the product, in order that the greatest net results may be shown.

"The committee does not quite agree that the trusts and monopolies complained of are a natural result of the progressive evolution of the times, and while it does not recognize all combinations of capital as trusts in the proper sense, it does recognize that unless the evils complained of against mammoth combinations of wealth attempting to control the supply and price of products, that it will be but a short time before a continuance of the operation of such combinations will tend to stifle competition and place the regulation of supply and price of products as well as the business of the country in the hands of a few.

"Touching the question of over-capitalization of these modern combinations of wealth, the committee finds that this is one of the serious evils which lead to the complaint against trusts for not being content to earn a fair return on the actual capital invested. They seek to bring increased profits out of the consumers by reason of an over-capitalization. The committee condemns the practice of domestic capital operating in this state under the incorporation of another state, and especially New Jersey. The committee succeeded in securing copies of the factors' agreements in use by all of the different corporations investigated, and finds that their use clinches the system of monopoly which has ever spread the country, and renders such combinations of wealth permanent by making competition impossible. It is obvious that as the Federal Government has placed so narrow a construction upon the limits of their authority, no relief touching the operation of factors' agreements can be expected from that quarter except through the aid of a constitutional amendment. It seems to us that the operation of trusts and especially factors' agreements can be satisfactorily reached only by the exercise of a power of general jurisdiction throughout the United States and that any attempt to prevent the evil by local legislation will prove abortive or at least insufficient. A review of the committee's decision regarding factors' agreements leads the committee to the opinion that the constitutional freedom of contract may not be interfered with, and that they can be attacked only when it is shown that they attack the rights, constitutional liberties and the privileges of the people. The committee recommends that the laws be amended so as to place a limitation upon the stock of corporations, especially as regards foreign corporations operating in this State, and that foreign corporations be brought under the jurisdiction of the laws of this State, which are provided for the protection of creditors and shareholders of domestic corporations. The committee recommends and is now preparing a bill carrying out these suggestions, and will make provision for the right of a citizen to begin a civil action and secure an injunction against any trust operating in this State in violation of these recommendations, with the final view of having the license of a foreign corporation to do business in this State revoked if it is found that such foreign corporation is not complying with all provisions of New York State laws. This is a method considered by the committee before a bill is finally submitted. An important testimony seems to be that of securing the testimony necessary to a judicial ascertainment of a violation of any provisions of New York State laws by

a so-called trust or foreign corporation. The committee is preparing a bill which will empower the attorney general to investigate a trust on the complaint of any citizen of an alleged violation of the law which will empower the attorney general to examine witnesses and subpoenas to be issued on the attorney general's examination by a justice of the Supreme Court. The examination of witnesses by the attorney general is to be conducted in the presence of a court of justice, and the testimony is to be filed in the attorney general's office. This law will give immunity from punishment to witnesses testifying on subpoenas issued by the attorney general. The committee is not yet satisfied that it can frame a law restricting the operation of factors' agreements which will be constitutional.

The Uprising in Bahai.

Rio Janeiro, March 9.—The excitement occasioned here by the receipt of the news yesterday of the defeat and death of Col. Moreira Cesar and 200 of his soldiers by a band of fanatics under the leadership of a man named Conselheiro, at Canudos, State of Bahia, on March 3, has somewhat abated, though the streets are still filled with people who only need a determined leader to incite them to renewed disorder. The attack upon the offices of the Monarchist newspaper at Sao Paulo and one in this city, all of which were wrecked and pillaged and afterwards set on fire, was caused by the belief of the mobs that the Monarchists were assisting Conselheiro. Col. Gantil Castro, director of the Monarchist newspapers, Gazeta da Tarde and Libertade, whose offices were looted and burned, has been assassinated and Viscount Ourapeto, a prominent Monarchist, was also attacked, but escaped with slight injuries. The offices of newspapers of Monarchist opinions are being guarded by troops. A regiment of artillery has been sent to Bahia.

The American Won the Fight.

Birmingham, England, March 9.—The fight between Billy Plimmer, of England, and Sammy Kelly, of New York, for £200 a side and a purse of £400, took place tonight before the Olympic Sporting Club of this city, and was won by Kelly in twenty rounds.

THE DEVOTION OF A WIFE

PRESENT AT TRIAL OF HER HUSBAND FOR MURDER OF HER BROTHER.

She Clings to Her Husband—A Trial for a Crime to Which There Were no Witnesses.

Special to The Tribune.

Goldboro, N. C., March 9.—Joseph Keene is on trial at Smithfield for the murder, last fall, of his brother-in-law, Ransom Johnson. The difficulty was on account of an old feud between the men. There were no witnesses to the act, but there is no doubt Keene murdered Johnson. The wife of the murderer is a sister of the murdered man, and is in the courtroom while her husband is on trial for killing her brother. She sticks to her husband. Judge Adams is presiding and the case will occupy today and probably tomorrow.

R. H. H.

Naval Orders.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—Naval orders were issued today as follows: Lieutenant Commander P. P. Gilmore is ordered to examination for promotion at Washington March 15th. Surgeon G. P. Lumsden to the receiving ship Constellation, relieving Assistant Surgeon R. G. Broderick, who goes to the New York navy yard. Surgeon T. C. Craig detached from the marine rendezvous, New York, and ordered before the retiring board.

Ensign R. Storer is transferred from the Newark to the Indiana, relieving Ensign W. S. Croley, ordered to the torpedo boat Porter.

Suits to Recover Life Insurance.

Frankfort, Ky., March 9.—The State is preparing suits to recover from life insurance companies the amount of the policies on the life of ex-State Treasurer Dick Tate, who defaulted for \$250,000. The policies have been kept up by his daughter and son-in-law. Tate has not been heard from in eight years and the suit will be brought on the ground that the law presumes him dead.

Appointment of Naval Cadets.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—The navy department has sent notice to about 120 members of the new House of Representatives informing them of their right to appoint cadets to the Naval Academy. The candidates are to come for admission examination May 15th. President McKinley also will have two appointments to the next class.

To be Overhauled.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—The cruiser Newark is to be placed out of commission at Norfolk, Va., the middle of this month for extensive overhauling, which may take six months. The officers will be assigned to other duty and most of the enlisted men transferred to other ships.

A Mother Pleads for Her Condemned Son.

Cincinnati O., March 9.—Mrs. Walling, mother of Alonzo Walling, one of the condemned murderers of Pearl Bryan, left Cincinnati for Green Castle, Indiana, this afternoon. She will personally appeal to the Bryan family to consent to the exercise of clemency by Governor Bradley.

MANY APPLICATIONS

Six Thousand Men After Four Hundred Offices.

THINK PRITCHARD HAS A NIGHT KEY

NORTH CAROLINIANS WHO ARE MENTIONED PROMINENTLY.

Delegations Call on the President—Buxton a Candidate for Judge—Whitaker is Here—The Editor in the Capital City.

Special to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., March 9.—Office-seekers took possession of the White House today. The number increases daily. The avowed policy of the President to make no appointments at once seems to have augmented the number of applicants. The pressure for office is unprecedented. More than 6,000 formal applications are now on the President's desk. These cover but 400 offices. In addition there are countless verbal applications and recommendations daily filed.

Senator Pritchard is hardly less occupied than the President. The only Southern Republican Senator, he is consulted by all the Southern representative leaders. He is assumed that he carries a night latch to the White House. He presented two North Carolina delegations to the President today. In the forenoon he presented Col. Boyd, who is slated for first assistant postmaster general. Representative White of the Second district, ex-Representative Cheatham and I. M. Milliken, of Randolph, are applicants for United States marshal, and G. S. Bradshaw, of Ashboro.

In the afternoon a colored delegation was received by the President by special appointment. Prominent among them was Hon. John C. Dancy, probably the next recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia; Dr. I. E. Sheppard, applicant for fourth auditor in the treasury department. Editor W. Scott also is strongly endorsed for special inspector of customs at Wilmington; G. C. Surlock, of Fayetteville, and Rev. R. H. W. Leak, D.D.

At 11 o'clock tomorrow Bishop Arnett and Dr. Leak, accompanied by a large delegation of prominent colored Republicans representing the African Methodist church, will present the President with a copy of the Holy Bible. Judge Buxton is announced as an applicant for the judgeship in the Eastern district. A delegation is expected here this week in his interest. The appointment is still an open question. It is understood that it will not be made until after the 15th of this month.

A hotly contested triangular fight for the marshaling of the Western district is in evidence. The appointment lies between Bailey of Davie, Grant of Henderson and Milliken of Randolph. Grant and Milliken are here, and Bailey is expected tomorrow.

All the applicants are Senator Pritchard's warm personal friends, and it would be more agreeable to him to resign his commission than act as umpire in the contests.

Judge Whitener's presence here supports the Tribune's story that he is a strong compromise candidate for the judgeship of the Eastern district.

Col. Hayward of The Tribune, arrived today. He is an enthusiastic supporter of Sheriff Grant for the collectorship of the Western district.

J. B. H.

France Invades British Soil.

London, March 9.—A dispatch from Brass, West coast of Africa, says that the news recently received there of the occupation of the town of Boussa by a French force of 400 men, commanded by white officers, is confirmed. This incursion into territory long recognized as being within the British sphere has resulted in the officials of the British Niger Company who are considering the question of forcibly expelling the intruders.

More Bluster.

London, March 9.—The Westminster Gazette publishes a dispatch from Canea, Crete, saying that the Greeks have been ordered by the commander of the united fleets to leave that place immediately. The Greek vice consul at Canea, who is included in the dispatch, has replied that he will submit only to force, which the dispatch adds, will be employed by the powers if necessary to compel obedience to the order.

The Legacies Must be Paid.

Albany, N. Y., March 9.—The bequests from the Fayerweather estate to the several colleges and institutions which were decided to be legal a few weeks ago by the court of appeals will stand. The court this morning handed down a decision denying the motion to re-open the case, which was made a week ago. By this the court practically declares that its first decision in the case shall stand, and that the legacies must be paid.

Steering Committee of the Senate.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—Senator Allison, chairman of the Republican caucus, today appointed the following steering committee: Senators Allison, Hale, Aldrich, Culbourn, Davis, Sewell and Carter. By the action of the caucus Mr. Allison is made chairman of the committee.

SOUTHERN'S NEW MOVE

It Now Seeks Relief in the Federal Courts.

JUDGE SIMONTON'S RESTRAINING ORDER

PAPERS SERVED ON GOVERNOR AND ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Suit Against North Carolina Railroad and State Officers to Restrain Them From Bringing Suits to Invalidate the Railroad Lease.

A decided sensation was sprung on the public yesterday when it was learned that papers had been served on the Governor and Attorney General, at the instance of the Southern Railway Company, to restrain them from bringing suit to attack the lease of the North Carolina Railroad. The papers were served yesterday afternoon by United States Marshal Carroll by leaving copies of a subpoena, together with a copy of the complainant's bill in equity and accompanying exhibits, and an order requiring them to appear and show cause, if any there be, why an injunction should not issue.

The suit is styled "The Southern Railway Company vs. The North Carolina Railroad Company and others." The defendants named in the bill are the North Carolina Railroad Company, S. B. Alexander, president of the company; W. C. Maxwell, Lee S. Overman, Charles W. Johnston, Ed. Chambers, Smith, V. E. Turner, Hugh MacKas, John P. Allison, H. W. Fries, Benahan Cameron, R. P. Hoke, J. J. Young, directors; J. M. Wolfe, State proxy; Daniel L. Russell, Governor; and Zeb V. Walser, Attorney General.

An order was obtained from Hon. Charles H. Simonton, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, at Lynchburg, Monday, commanding each of the defendants to appear before him at Greensboro, Tuesday, April 6, to show cause why an injunction should not issue against them, and in the meantime restraining them from doing anything to break or threaten to break any of the covenants in the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company.

The bill consists of twenty-four sections, verified by Col. A. B. Andrews, first vice-president of the Southern Railway, and is signed by Hon. John G. Carlisle and F. H. Busbee, Esq., as counsel. The name of Charles Price, Esq., also appears as counsel on the title page.

The parts of the bill in which the public is interested are indicated as follows:

Section 7 declares that the Governor and Attorney General are severally authorized to bring suits at law and in equity in the name of the State, and that no other State officers have such right.

Section 8 sets forth the circumstances of the thirty-year lease of 1871 to the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Section 9 relates the circumstances by which the Southern Railway succeeded to the interests of the Richmond and Danville in the lease.

Section 12 sets out the provisions of the Act of 1886 authorizing railroads in the State to aid in the construction of other railroads connecting with them, and empowering them to own, control or lease such roads.

Section 13 tells the story of the purchase by the Southern Railway Company of certain railroads in the State, including the Western North Carolina, the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, and others.

Section 15 relates the fact that the Southern Railway Company executed a deed of trust to its several railroad properties to the Central Trust Company of New York, to secure bonds to the amount of \$120,000,000, a part of the property embraced in the deed of trust being the right, title, interest and property of the Southern Railway in the lease of the North Carolina Railroad.

Section 17 tells about the execution of the ninety-nine-year lease and the ratification thereof by the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company.

Section 21 alleges that neither the State nor any of its officers have any interest in the North Carolina Railroad officially, and that the interest of the State in the road is that of a stockholder, being the owner of \$3,000,000 of the capital stock which is not different from the interest of a private stockholder.

Section 22 tells the story of attempted legislation to annul the lease, beginning with the introduction of the Cook bill and including the message of the Governor and accompanying correspondence. In this section the complainant expresses the belief that the Governor intends to make such use of his appointing power as to secure a board of directors of the North Carolina Railroad favorable to an attack upon the lease and to cause them to take action under his direction, intended to annul the lease or cloud the title of the lessee, or that he will cause the Attorney General or private counsel to bring suits in divers courts to vex and annoy the complainant.

Section 24 says that the threat to annul the lease disturbs the value of the stock and securities of the company.

A suit in equity in the United States Circuit Court at Greensboro has been begun in the name of the Central Trust Company of New York against the Southern Railway Company and the

North Carolina Railroad Company. As the papers have not been served, it is impossible to obtain particulars, but it is understood that the purpose of the suit is to protect its interest in the lease of the North Carolina Railroad by virtue of the deed of trust of the Southern Railway.

RELEASE OF SCOVELL.

Gen. Lee Hopes to Secure Prompt Trial of All Americans Imprisoned.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—Secretary Sherman today received the following cable from Consul General Lee at Havana announcing the probable release of the New York newspaper correspondent Scovell: "Informed Scovell will be released today."

Scovell was arrested in Santa Clara province nearly two months ago on the railway near Weyler's headquarters, leaving Gomez's camp. He

just after was at first charged with being a spy and has been kept under strict surveillance ever since, notwithstanding Consul General Lee's efforts to secure his release. There are evidences from his release following so closely upon that of Sanguilly that it is part of a program on Spain's part to release all Americans within a short time, as indicated in Consul General Lee's dispatch of March 5, as follows:

"All quiet; no excitement here now. I hope to secure prompt trial of all Americans imprisoned. Those found innocent to be released and those guilty sent out of the island."

It was explained at that time that orders from Madrid to release all Americans upon examination was because of the consul general's guarded, but confident expression.

Weacher Bulletin.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—For Virginia: Local showers in the morning; probably fair during the afternoon; winds shifting to Northwest; colder Wednesday night.

For North Carolina—Partly cloudy weather; Southerly to Westerly winds; slightly warmer Wednesday.

For South Carolina—Generally fair; Westerly wind s.

O'FERRELL'S APPOINTMENTS

BOARDS OF VISITORS OF VARIOUS STATE HOSPITALS.

The Educational Institutions, Board of Pharmacy, Board of Health and Mount Vernon.

Richmond, Va., March 9.—Governor O'Ferrell today made the following appointments of members of the boards of visitors of the various State hospitals:

Eastern State Hospital—William R. Aylett, of King William; E. D. Starke, of Richmond; Terrence McCracken, of Fredericksburg.

Central State Hospital—Robert Gilliam, of Petersburg; R. D. James, of Goochland; Beverly E. Eggleston, of Charlottesville.

Western State Hospital—Dr. C. C. Conway, of Orange; E. B. Berkeley, of Staunton; E. E. Stickle, of Woodstock.

Southwestern State Hospital—D. C. Cummings, Jr., of Washington; J. R. Gildersleeve, of Tazewell; John M. Johnson, of Scott.

Each one of these members have been appointed for a term of three years, beginning February 15, 1897.

The Governor also made the following appointments:

Curators of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute—Isaac H. Christian, of Charles City; Thomas M. Scott, of Accomac; Baker P. Lee, of Elizabeth City; Samuel Bolling, of Prince Edward; R. E. Tucker, of Norfolk—each one for a term of four years.

State Board of Pharmacy—Paul Masie, of Roanoke, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. P. Kearfoot, whose term of office would have expired March 1, 1899.

Visitors to Mount Vernon—John L. Marye, of Fredericksburg; W. W. Henry, of Richmond; Robert J. Washington, of Westmoreland; Robert J. Barton, of Winchester; Joseph E. Willard, of Fairfax; A. Moore, Jr., of Barryville—each to serve for one year.

State Board of Health—R. W. Martin, M. D., of Lynchburg; Hugh A. Taylor, M. D., of Richmond; L. R. Edwards, M. D., of Richmond; Paul R. Irving, M. D., of Richmond; Vermon G. Culpeper, of Portsmouth; J. H. Haff, M. D., of Harrisonburg; L. E. Harvey, M. D., of Danville.

Board of Trustees of the State Female Normal School—James L. Tredway, of Pittsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Lovenstein.

Board of Visitors of the Medical College of Virginia—Beverly T. Crump, of Richmond, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge W. W. Crump.

Board of Visitors of the Normal and Collegiate Institute—Ben. P. Owens, M. D., of Manchester, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thos. J. Arvin.

Liliuokalani Wants to See the President.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—President McKinley has signified his intention of receiving Liliuokalani, the former Queen of Hawaii, in response to her request for an audience just as soon as the rush of visitors is over.

The President does not intend to make any specific engagements at this time with any one excepting Senators and others with whom he wishes to consult. If the ex-Queen wants to see him she must take her chances with everybody else. At the present time Liliuokalani can see the President by waiting her turn with the scores of public men who want his ear for a moment, but she will not be afforded the opportunity of an extended conversation. Her reception by the President later on will be purely informal.

THE WAR CLOUDS

Gathering Over the Land of the Valiant Greek.

TO DELUGE THE COUNTRY IN BLOOD

STRONG CHRISTIAN POWERS WILL ATTACK A WEAKER ONE

Aided by the Moslem Fanatic—All for Political Purposes—The Christian Must Go and the Turk Remain.

London, March 9.—The communication which Lord Salisbury wired to the powers last evening concerning the reply of Greece to the collective note of the powers have resulted in the concurrence of France and Italy with Great Britain that coercive measures toward Greece should be delayed and negotiations continued at Athens. A telegram received at the foreign office from Rome states that the Italian Government considers the Greek note of too negative a character to justify the powers in taking immediate action.

Canea, March 9.—Admiral Ganevaro, commanding the united fleet of the powers, has notified the Greeks here, including the Greek vice consul, that they must leave the island at once.

It is reported that the siege of Kandanos has been raised and that the Mussulmans who were beleaguered there have moved to places of safety.

The insurgents made an attack upon the Turkish positions at Akrotiri yesterday, but were stoutly resisted by the Turks and finally repulsed. The insurgents were reinforced during the night and renewed their attack upon the place today.

Athens, March 9.—The reply of the Greek Government to the ultimatum of the powers having been delivered to the foreign representatives here, preparations for hostilities between Greece and Turkey, which are apparently inevitable, are being hurried forward with all possible speed. Crown Prince Constantine is about to start for the Turkish frontier to assume command of the Greek troops there and several Greek transports have landed great quantities of war material and large numbers of horse and mules at Volo, Thessaly.

It is reported that Greek bands have destroyed a number of bridges on the railway between Monastir, the present headquarters of the Turkish army, and Salonica.

Dry Goods Market.

New York, March 9.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, in its weekly review of the drygoods market says:

The bulk of the buyers during the week devoted their attention to business in jobbing circles. The demand for spring goods showed some increase, but there has been no material change in the tone of the general market. In cotton goods, the demand is readily met. Both the cotton and print cloth markets have been disappointing against this week. There has been some falling off in the demand for woolen and worsted fabrics, chiefly for low grades.

To Prevent Election of U. S. Senator.

Frankfort, Ky., March 9.—When the State Senate meets Saturday there will be 23 Senators sitting and entitled to vote. Five new men will present credentials. Four of these are Republicans, and the plan of the silver Democrats will be to keep them from being seated and thus prevent the election of a Republican United States Senator. Contestants have been filed against the four Republicans, and the Blackburn people claim to have enough votes to refer their credentials until the contests are passed on. It is going to be the old fight of last winter over again.

Duty on Sugar.

Washington, March 9.—The sugar schedule was considered today by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee. It was decided to increase the rate of duty so as to provide for the additional revenues to the amount of \$20,000,000. Present appearances indicate that the duty on raw sugar will be about 1½ cents a pound, scaling this to 1½ cents a pound in the case of countries which give us equal reciprocal advantages. The purpose is to reduce the differential to the lowest possible rate, not exceeding ½ of a cent a pound.

The Uprising in the Philippines.

Madrid, March 9.—A dispatch received here from Manila confirms the report of the capture of the town of Salibran in the Philippine Islands by the Government troops. General Zaballa, of the Spanish forces, was killed while leading the attack upon the insurgents' position. The Spanish lost ten killed and thirty wounded and the insurgents had seventy-six killed.

Democratic Caucus.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—The Democratic Senators held a caucus this afternoon on the subject of reorganizing the Senate, but came to no conclusion. A committee was appointed to confer with the other silver factions in the Senate.

The only gold Democrat who attended the caucus was Senator Lindsay of Kentucky.

VIEWED FROM THE PULPIT

A CHRISTIAN PRESIDENT IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

McKinley Praised by an Eminent Clergyman—Strong Contrasts.

New York Press.

In the First Collegiate Reformed Church, Harlem, 121st street, Dr. J. Elmendorf preached yesterday morning an eloquent and timely sermon touching upon national affairs, and referring with thanksgiving to the inauguration of an earnest and consistent Christian, a man of prayer, as chief ruler of the Nation. The text was from Daniel vi., 27: "Tekel; thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting." He said:

"The balance is often called a symbol of justice. Crowning many edifices where laws are professedly expounded and applied, we see a female figure called the Goddess of Justice, whose eyes are covered, to indicate her impartiality, whose hand holds a balanced scale, meaning that exact justice is to be administered beneath the dome on which she stands.

"Alas! through the blinding power of ignorance, the perverting power of prejudice, the corrupting power of self-interest, such cruel wrongs have been perpetrated in the name of justice that her image may be supposed often to be hiding her eyes from the sight of them, or concealing the tears which they force her to shed. Yet whatever may be the mockery of legal procedure, the principles upon which justice and judgment depend are as indestructible and eternal as is the throne of God."

"Carrying this truth over from the region of matter into the sphere of morals, government and national life, Dr. Elmendorf reviewed in outline the history of Babylon, gave with vivid descriptive power the historic setting of the text, the handwriting upon the wall at Belshazzar's feast, the invasion by Cyrus and the downfall of the Chaldean kingdom.

"If," he said, "the consequences of their deficiencies and ill-deserts could be confined to the rulers who are weighed in the balances and found wanting their responsibility would be greatly lessened, for it is impossible to measure the damages sustained by communities, smaller and larger, through the mental or moral incompetency of their official heads. For example, had President Buchanan possessed the convictions and their true courage which his predecessor, Andrew Jackson, demonstrated, the rebellion of 1860, would have been suppressed summarily as was the threatened one of 1832, and the awful cost of blood and treasure which the war caused would have been reduced to the hanging or banishment of the chief conspirators and traitors and the expenses of their punishment.

"But when the fifteenth President was weighed in the providential balances of that national crisis he was found to be altogether wanting in the character and conduct needed to meet and master the emergency. This is the verdict of history which rests upon his grave.

"In various ways rulers of low and high station are weighed in balances during their administration of public affairs.

"Perhaps no revelation of fitness or unfitness for their offices is more conclusive than that which is given in their selection of men to be the heads of the departments of government, whether State or National.

"Washington Irving, in his fascinating life of George Washington, says: 'If there were anything in which Washington was scrupulously conscientious, it was in the exercise of the appointing power; scrutinizing the fitness of candidates, their comparative claims on account of public services and sacrifices.' * * * in all which he gave himself solely by considerations of the public good."

"Three reasons, it is thus seen, determined the Father of His Country in the nomination of officials:

"First—Their fitness for their places. Such fitness, of course, meant special knowledge of their duties and efficiency in their discharge, with characters untarnished by even the suspicion of dishonorable or dishonest deeds.

"Second—Their claims for past public services and sacrifices, as opposed to services and sacrifices for mere personal or party preference.

"Third—Their appointment must subserve the public good; must be a guarantee of the safety and furtherance of interests committed to their care; must elevate public ideals and principles, and strengthen public confidence in the ultimate triumph of truth and right.

"Throughout the years of our national life since the first Presidential Administration these conditions have commended themselves to all thoughtful and patriotic citizens. And the human reason to-day cannot suggest any better tests or give valid reasons why they should not be applied to and be met by every one nominated and appointed to public office.

"But the spoils system has sadly supplanted them. For proved fitness it has substituted political power or 'pull'; for demonstrated patriotism it demands determined partisanship; in place of the public good it regards party growth. And so it has come to pass that the Chief Magistrate of a great State begins his administration by nominating for an office of vast responsibility—of definite, delicate and difficult duties, of tremendous possibilities for good or evil—one without any training or proved fitness for the place; whose public life has been passed largely in the dark parlors of legislative halls, until his name is the synonym of indirection, at least; the mention of which name in connection with the office into which he has been forced, called forth a very thunder of protest from all who seek the public good by public offices. Yet must this honorable and important civil function be degraded to the important civil function, be degraded to the payment of a political debt or the gratification of a political favorite?

"When the most sacred and responsible prerogatives of the highest office of the State are prostituted to such base use, whatever excuses or efforts of extenuation may be made by the perpetrator, the answer of the people to him will be, 'Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting.'

"Deeds like this give fearful probability to such startling declarations from respectable sources, as the following: 'Taken upon the proposition of its primitive laws, matters are growing worse; hence the view failure, and that ultimate national disaster, as a result of national debasement into criminality cannot be averted.'

"As surely as respect for law is the bulwark of a community of a nation against lawlessness, so surely order and purity and strength are wanting and all her vital interests are in danger, when selfish and dishonest scheming sways her legislators and controls

the appointments of her rulers. While the people's heads are bowed in disappointment and shame, the great interests at stake must stiffen their purposes and principles, and must make earnest their prayers that God will quicken the consciences of rulers and cause His fear to fall upon them. Prayer for all who are in authority is not only a duty, but it is the people's privilege, power and hope. By prayer they prevail with Him who can bring to naught the counsel of the wicked; who makes the wrath of man to praise Him; who turneth the King's heart whithersoever he will.

Of the State to that of the nation, the vision becomes cheering and the prospect encouragingly bright. As Christian citizens, we note and give devout thanks for the consummation of the people's unparalleled choice of their chief ruler, by his impressive induction into his office.

"The eminent reason for special gratitude over this event in the Lord's house and on the Lord's day is that the inaugurated President is an earnest and consistent Christian, a man who prays for himself and asks for the prayers of the people; who rests his hope of success and of the prosperity of the Nation on the blessing of God, who hears and answers prayer. Consistent with and confirmation of this are the moral features of his inaugural address, pleading for peace rather than war, for fraternalism rather than sectionalism; for patriotism rather than partisanship; and after taking the oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, closing with the solemn and weighty words, 'This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord most high. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer, and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.'

"Surely the people will not withhold from him their sympathy, help and prayers, for the duty of keeping pure the Government by the infusion of pious principles into its administration is no less a patriotic than a Christian conviction and obligation.

"Thoughtful citizens cannot doubt that the hope of our Nation lies in the conserving power of the Christian religion. If ours is to be an enduring Nation, its foundations, which were laid in Bible principles must be continued in these, and our national progress and development must be inspired and directed by the eternal forces of God's own truth.

"But the character of a nation is the aggregated character of its people, and these, to meet the duties and exert the influence of characters according to the divine ideal of it, must bear the constant testing of God's balances in this world and in the world to come. Surely these must be formed by the spirit, teaching and the example of Jesus Christ."

THE SENATE AS IT STANDS.

The Disparity Between States in the Various Political Divisions.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—The Senate, with vacancies in Oregon and Kentucky still unfilled and with the vacancy in Florida regarded as filled in April by the election of a Democrat, consists of 41 Republicans, 34 Democrats, 7 Populists and 6 silverite Republicans. This political division does not accurately reflect the declared preferences of the voters at the last election, for the senatorial term is six years, and many of the senators now serving in the Fifty-fifth congress were chosen after the presidential election of 1892 and as one of the results of that surprising contest. Others were chosen after the congressional elections of 1894, which were favorable to all of them favorable to the Republicans; and 27 new senators were sworn in on March 4 with the new administration.

Of the 41 Republicans, 28 come from these fourteen states which are represented in the senate by Republicans only, two Republicans from each state.

State	1896
Pennsylvania	1,119,357
Illinois	1,089,801
Ohio	1,014,297
Michigan	544,285
Iowa	521,541
Massachusetts	401,548
Minnesota	341,765
Connecticut	174,394
Maine	118,492
New Hampshire	83,567
Vermont	63,655
Rhode Island	53,785
Montana	21,092

Total 5,547,580

Of the 34 Democrats now in the Senate, 24 represent states, including Florida, which have a solid Democratic delegation in the upper house, as follows:

States	1896
Missouri	674,019
Texas	535,825
Virginia	294,959
Tennessee	321,998
Alabama	190,592
Georgia	165,185
Arkansas	149,247
Louisiana	101,046
South Carolina	68,928
Mississippi	59,994
Florida	45,631
Delaware	38,655

Total 2,644,169

Twenty-eight Republican United States senators therefore represent constituencies which at the recent presidential election included a voting population of 5,500,000; twenty-four Democrats represent constituencies which at the same election polled a little less than half as many votes as the Republican States named, 2,600,000. But if the twenty-four Democrats coming from the states in which there are no Republican representatives in the senate, have a slender constituency, when compared with the Republicans, the disparity in representation is even more marked in the case of the eight populists, or silverites, who hail from the states following, all the representation of which in the senate is Populist:

State	1896
South Dakota	82,871
Utah	50,514
Idaho	29,621
Nevada	10,315

Total 203,321

Here are the states in which the representation is equally divided between the Republicans and the Populists or silver Republicans:

State	1896
Kansas	335,629
North Carolina	330,923
Nebraska	223,164
Colorado	189,597
Washington	93,584

Total 1,172,897

Eight states, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, California, Maryland, Indi-

ana, West Virginia and North Dakota, casting at last year's election 3,600,000 votes, are represented by one Republican and one Democratic senator from each state; and on ordinary political questions, therefore, these eight states may be said to be "paired." The curiously in representation which is disclosed is this: Each of the Republican senators from the states solidly Republican in the senate represents a voting population of 200,000. Each of the Democratic senators from the states having a solidly Democratic representation represents a voting constituency of 100,000. Those from states having Populist or silverite senators represent a constituency of 25,000 only. There being two senators from each state, the number represented by both collectively is double the constituency of one.

Baby in the Well.

Winston-Salem, N. C., March 9.—A white girl (infant baby) was found drowned in a well in East Salem late Saturday evening. A white man had just moved in the house adjoining two or three days before, and had been digging the water. On Saturday evening he discovered something floating on the surface of the water, and finally brought it to the top of the well, when it was found to be an infant; was immediately taken to the Mayor's office in Salem, and the Coroner was notified. When he came, he impounded the following jury: Dr. A. Y. Linville, Coroner John Tise, D. D. Crouse, W. P. Petree, H. A. Womble, T. E. Davis, and G. H. Rights.

The examination was made by Dr. Dalton, on the body of the child, and found that it had been born alive. The verdict of the jury was infanticide. The officers of the law have a pretty good clue to work on, and are following the matter closely.

The people are anxious that justice in this horrible case may be speedy and sure.

Republican National Executive Committee.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—The executive committee of the national Republican committee held a short session this evening. A full membership was not present and another meeting will be held in a few days. The report of the secretary showing the work done during the summer was read. It was decided to maintain permanent headquarters in Washington.

C. M. Bliss, of New York, recently made secretary of the interior, resigned as treasurer of the committee and W. L. Cannon, of New York, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Changing Positions.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Commander T. F. Jewett has been ordered as inspector of the tenth lighthouse district at Buffalo, N. Y., April 30th, succeeding Commander V. Gridley, placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer G. J. Burnap is directed to appear before the retiring board at Washington. The order transferring Lieut. J. B. Murdock from the Minneapolis to the Detroit is reported and he is ordered to the naval war college on his return from Europe.

A Texas Gift to McKinley.

From the San Antonio Daily Express.

Among the presents sent to the President is one from this section. The present is the gift of the prominent stockman, Dennis O'Connor, and it is the head of a mammoth Texas steer, superbly mounted and very lifelike and natural, with its broad, branching horns. The animal in life was a bay steer of heroic size, and must have excited the attention and admiration of all beholders, the trophy as now adorned cannot fail to do so.

The horns have been highly polished and the head and neck made to appear as though the animal was still alive. On one side in solid gold is the typical lone star of Texas, and in the center of the forehead in large golden capitals the letters "T-O." While on the other side is the buckeye, typical of the President-elect's own State, the significance being: "Texas to Ohio." Beyond is wrought in gold the inscription: "Presented to President McKinley of the United States by Dennis O'Connor."

Explained.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"How is it that Willson comes to the club every night now? It used to be that we couldn't get him here once a month."

"Oh, he married last fall and settled down."

An Historic Complaint.

Adam: "Eve, will you go to the collision with me this evening?"

Eve: "Adam, you know as well as I do that I haven't a thing to wear!"

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book S. No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, I shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 5th day of April, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied by Bryant Casey, and his wife, Eliza Jane Casey, and wife of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 27th day of February, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital, Mortgages and Trustees.

P. T. Massey, Attorney.

ROBT. PORTNER

Brewing Company's

BOCK BEER

Now on sale. Our greatest success. Superior Bavarian Beer. There are others, but you will know

PORTNER'S

By the Delicious Flavor, Heavy Body, Rich, Creamy, White Foam.

Thos. R. Jones, Raleigh, N. C.

LOOK OUT FOR WEATHERS,

(Not Von Herrmann's Weathers)

But the Weathers that

KEEPS STALL 5

In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meats as ever walked around on four legs.

Yes, Look out for Weathers

When you want meat.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK, Artistic Sign Writer

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Money to Loan

On Eight Years Time, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate. Monthly payment, savings investment stock for sale; also FULL PAID COUPON STOCK, with semi-annual cash dividends. Loans made promptly in any part of the State. Agents wanted. Address, Mechanics and Investors Union, 22 Pullen Building, Raleigh, N. C.

J. E. PHYSIOC & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

121 Fayetteville St., above Williams' Book Store, RALEIGH, N. C.

Wanted.

Every man and woman to write to the price list Marble and Granite Works for price list and designs. You can save fifteen per cent. of the money you would have to pay other dealers by being your own agent and buying monuments direct from me. All work guaranteed and freight prepaid to nearest station. Write for prices to E. T. MARKS, Manager, 105 W. Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.

A. G. BAUER, Architect and Superintendent, RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,

Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

Do You Want Any Of These?

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c; cleaned and dyed \$1.50.

East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others. Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD

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AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

All kinds of Books bought, sold and exchanged, especially School and Law Books.

We furnish them at prices lower than Northern houses, and in much less time.

Our's is the largest stock of Law and School Books, Stationery, School and General Office Supplies, and we occupy the largest and oldest book-store in the State.

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For full information write to R. B. RANEY, General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

Or apply to local agents.

Do You Need Anything in Glass-ware or Crockery?

If so the Lyon Racket Store is the place to buy it. They are selling all kind of Glassware and Crockery at a reduced price, and will continue to do so for the next twenty days to give all a chance to buy at the lowest price. Such thing of the same value never was offered by us or any house in the State. Below see prices:

Decorative Lamps	\$1 98
Decorative Lamps	2 00
Decorative Lamps	98
Decorative Lamps	68
Decorative Night Lamps	34
Plain Glass Lamps	23
Plain Glass Lamps	25
Plain Glass Lamps	34
Decorative Glass Water Sets	1 44
Decorative China Cake Plates	24
Decorative China Cake Plates	34
Glass Pitchers	48
Glass Pitchers	72
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	48
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	1 24
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	1 47
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	1 68
Cups and Saucers, per set	25
Cups and Saucers, per set	38
Cups and Saucers, per set	47
Cups and Saucers, per set	78
Dinner Plates	54
Dinner Plates	47
Dinner Plates	87

and various different kinds of Glassware and Crockery too numerous to mention. If you need anything of the kind it will pay you to come around and see us. We would be pleased to show you our stock, as it will convince you that we sell cheaper for cash than any other house in the State. Yours to please,

LYON RACKET STORE.

16 E. MARTIN ST., RALEIGH.

Good News today, Our Line of

Crescent Bicycles

Are in, they are beautiful. The only Bicycle Factory that ever shipped a solid Train Load of 16 Cars of Bicycles from any factory in one shipment. This shows their great popularity.

Men's Wheels \$50.00 to \$75.00

Ladies' Wheels \$50.00 to \$75.00

and Girls' Wheels \$30.00 to \$45.00

tried here 3 years. Buy of a Dealer you know, and who backs his sales with a good Solid Guarantee.

Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, RALEIGH, N. C.

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DIRECT FROM THE POTATO COUNTRY.

GENUINE EARLY ROSE, WHITE STAR.

Very low by the barrel. Be sure to get the best at prices not fancy, of

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Comes from the Pocahontas Flat Top "Fields," where there are about forty operations. We have visited this "Field," and also the headquarters in Philadelphia, and arranged that only the best Coal in this "Field" be shipped to us, and all we are now receiving is of this kind. This means the

Best Steam Coal in America.

Those who want the best and want to save money in fuel and boilers should burn this. Those who have money to burn can do so more rapidly by burning other coals.

Weight and quality guaranteed by authority of the General Agents.

JONES & POWELL,

Miner's Agents, RALEIGH, N. C.

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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Six Months 3.50
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Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.
Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

Washington headquarters, Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and E streets. THE TRIBUNE is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.

The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1897.

It is said that J. Rowan Rogers is to be rewarded for his work in Wake county last spring. Will he divide with the negroes that he bought up?

THE prediction of Bailey of North Carolina that the Governor would have a black list can be verified by reference to some of his recent appointments.

Is the supply of raw material for the executive boards of our State institutions so short that the Governor found it necessary to double his appointments in some instances.

It is enough to make a sphinx laugh to hear the supporters of the bill to annul the North Carolina Railroad lease claim a victory or a drawn battle when their measure lies on the table and everything they fought for during the space of two months is lost.

ADVANCE MOVEMENT.

The final passage and ratification of the bill to encourage local taxation for public schools is a decided step forward in the progress of the educational movement in North Carolina, as well as a crowning victory for those self-sacrificing friends of the common schools who nobly stood by the supporters of the measure and encouraged them in the hour when their efforts seemed doomed to defeat.

The bill, which has now become a law, appropriates fifty thousand dollars annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to aid public schools in communities that are willing to help themselves. In other words, it provides that for every dollar raised by local taxation to supplement the general school fund allotted to any district, a dollar will be given from the State treasury, up to an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars for a single school district (which, under the new school law, is a township), and not exceeding fifty thousand dollars a year for the entire State. The act provides for an election to be held in every school district, in August, upon the question of levying a tax for the support of the public schools of the district; and the tax, when ordered by the popular vote, shall be levied and collected annually for three years before it shall be lawful to hold an election to reverse the decision to levy the tax. This restriction is a wise provision, as it insures a fair test of the experiment of local taxation for educational purposes, and is a reasonable guarantee that the action will never be reversed; for it may be assumed that a community that has enjoyed the advantage of improved teaching and longer terms will not return to the former state of affairs for the sake of the few dollars that would be saved by rescinding the tax. The experience of cities that have adopted graded school systems proves this; for, although in nearly every instance the self-imposed tax by which the graded schools were established and maintained was voted in the face of serious opposition, it soon became the

tax which the people paid most cheerfully.

It is hardly necessary, at this time, to enlarge upon the advantages of local taxation for school purposes, as the measure which we are now discussing is a law of the State; but it may not be entirely out of place to offer a few thoughts on the subject. We observe, therefore, that the principle of local taxation is the foundation upon which the advanced public school systems of the more progressive States have been built. In some of the States which are far in advance of our own (we are sorry to admit), the schools receive no support whatever from general or state taxation, but are maintained entirely by taxes imposed directly upon the communities to be benefited by the schools, which are imposed by the communities themselves. It is for the purpose of encouraging, or stimulating, our own people to vote money out of their own pockets for the education of their children that the act under discussion is a law of North Carolina today.

It is a fact long ago recognized by thoughtful educators, that the State cannot supply all the money necessary to meet the demands of the times by providing for school terms of reasonable length, better school houses, more competent teachers and improved appliances for instruction. These things will not be realized until the people decide to do for themselves what the State cannot do for them.

While it is obviously impossible for the State to provide all the requirements of a modern common school education, it can and is willing to help those who will help themselves; so the Legislature has wisely provided that when any school district will impose a tax upon itself for its own schools, the State will supplement the sum raised by an equal amount. This will prove an incentive to people to vote to tax themselves, just as the Peabody fund has been an incentive to cities and towns to tax themselves to establish and maintain graded schools. It is hardly to be expected, however, that every school district will vote at once to tax itself under the provisions of the act, but some undoubtedly will, and their example will prove contagious until the present system of supporting public schools in North Carolina will be revolutionized. The hope of common school education in this State is in local taxation, and the sooner it comes the better.

The bill had plain sailing in the House, but its passage through the Senate was tempestuous. It encountered opposition from its first appearance in the latter body, and although it ran the gauntlet of second reading by a good majority, its opponents gained strength on third reading, and succeeded in loading it with amendments that would have defeated the purpose for which it was formed, and a motion to table prevailed while its friends sat in despair. But a proposition to clinch its defeat aroused its supporters again, and it was reconsidered, sent to a conference committee and perfected in the shape indicated in this article. The unwavering support which was given to the measure by Senators Grant and Utley deserves especial mention; for although it had other supporters, its passage was due principally to their efforts.

While mentioning the names of friends of the measure who were instrumental in securing its passage, it is due to President Alderman and Professor Holmes, of the University; President McIver, of the Normal and Industrial College, and Professor Howell, of the Raleigh Graded Schools, to say that there were no more devoted, untiring and persistent workers in behalf of the bill than they. Not valuing their own time and money when the educational interests of the State were concerned, they unselfishly remained in the city at their own expense and worked incessantly for the bill until success crowned their efforts. There were others who seemed to be ardent supporters of the measure at an earlier stage of the proceedings; but for reasons, best known to themselves, perhaps, they left it to shift for itself so far as they were concerned before it was known what would become of it; and when it was in peril

of defeat, their voices were never raised in its behalf.

All honor, then, to the friends who were faithful in season and out of season, on the floor of the General Assembly, in the committee room, and wherever encouragement or support was needed for a measure that contains the promise of more good to the public schools than any other law ever placed upon the statute books of North Carolina.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Dr. D. Reid Parker, of Randolph county, will be the next commissioner of agriculture. He was nominated for the position by the co-operation Populists and was endorsed by the Republican caucus. His election will be a matter of form when the State Board of Agriculture meets, as it will formally ratify the action of the two caucuses.

THE TRIBUNE has no hesitation in saying that Dr. Parker will make a very efficient official. He is an educated man and a practical farmer. He has devoted much time and study to improved methods of agriculture, as well as old methods that have been tried and found valuable. He has a large stock of horse sense and has a happy faculty of telling what he knows. He is a ready talker and is bright and witty. As a speaker upon agricultural subjects, it is doubtful if he has an equal in the State.

MR. REYNOLDS.

Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds has won universal esteem by the uniform fairness of his rulings as presiding officer of the Senate, and when the session closed, there was not a man in the body who was not his friend. While making every proper effort to expedite the dispatch of business, Mr. Reynolds never suffered the strong to take advantage of the weak when he could prevent it, and by wisely exercising the discretion reposed in him as presiding officer, he frequently prevented hasty and inconsiderate action upon measures that would have been injurious in their results, and as often saved a good measure from defeat by restraining the propensity of some Senators to send everything to the table, except their own bills. He was always good natured, and his large fund of humor relieved the dull monotony of legislative proceedings at frequent intervals.

A TRAGEDY IN ONE ACT.

Scene—The Executive office.
Dramatis Personae—Governor Russell and Sutton, of New Hanover.

Time—Immediately after the tabling of the bill to annul the lease of the North Carolina Railroad.

Enter Sutton in a state of excitement.—“We’ve beat ‘em, Governor; we’ve beat ‘em.”

Governor—“What have you done?”
Sutton—“We’ve tabled the railroad bill.”

Governor—“You’ve played —.”
Well, we leave the rest of the Governor’s remark to the imagination of the reader.

Red lights!

New Journalism Banned.

New Journalism again has been treated as a noxious disease—this time by a reputable library in this city. At a meeting of the Library Committee of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at No. 18 East Sixteenth street, on last Tuesday, it was decided to remove the World and the Journal from the public reading room, and at the next meeting of the directors of the society it will be determined whether the two sheets shall be stricken from the subscription list.

Following the example set by the Newark Free Library, the Theological Seminary of Princeton, N. J., has swept the two exponents of the New Cosmopolitan off its list, and the Union League of this city has removed the sheets from the reading room and placed one copy of each under lock and key, to be given out only upon written requests.

It is probable that the library committees of the Young Men’s Christian Association soon will cancel its subscription to the World and the Journal, and that the Twenty-seventh street branch no longer will keep them on file. There seems to be a widespread revulsion against the New Journalism, and such men as the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church and the Rev. Dr. William C. Roberts are outspoken in their condemnation of the demoralizing influence exerted by the two papers.

The Musicales.

The musicale by the St. Luke’s Circle of King’s Daughters was given last evening in the Metropolitan Opera House. It was pronounced by all one of the most delightful musicales ever given in this city.

St. Luke’s Circle is composed of some of the most charming young ladies, and this musical treat was due to their untiring efforts.

The orchestra of the Blind Institution also aided in making it a success. Every one performed their parts without a flaw. Miss Peay, of Durham, added much with her solo. She is one of the most accomplished musicians in the State. Every one of the participants deserve special praise.

PROGRAMME.

La Caravan (Asch), Orchestra.
“Rigolella” (Liszt), Prof. Bryant.
Selected, Miss Petty.
The Night Watch (Coppet), Miss Moore.
Ontario March, Banjo (Bane), Miss Mahler, Mr. Smith.
Polka—Misses Norris, Crow, Thompson and Carroll.
L’Incontro (Arditi), Miss Peay.
Mazurka (Wieninski), Miss Johnson.
La Gazelle (Kullak), Miss Minor.
Serenade (Moszkowski), Miss Mary Dinwiddle.

Rose—Misses Pace, Norris, Crow, McGee, Polka—Prof. Henderson.

Selected—Miss Goodson.

Selected (banjo)—Mr. Wm. Smith.

Pose—Misses Bagley, Jones, Carroll, McGee, Butler and Thompson.

The poses were the most beautiful ever seen in Raleigh.

Capt. Roberts Honored.

At the closing hour of the session last night a beautiful testimonial was presented to Capt. C. M. Roberts, keeper of the Capitol, who is so well and favorably known in Raleigh, having had charge of this public building for nearly twenty years.

Capt. Walters, of Rockingham county, made the presentation in the following graceful remarks:

“Mr. Speaker—We have had this evening several pleasing incidents in recognition of our fellowship, a Christian gentleman, Mr. Speaker, he is imposed upon me to ask your indulgence while I present to Capt. Chas. M. Roberts this testimonial of the love and esteem of his friends. He is a gallant Confederate soldier, maimed and shattered, a model citizen, a Christian gentleman. Mr. Speaker, he is my comrade and his friends know him, honor him. I trust I do not too far intrude when I say every man, woman and child in Raleigh shares in these sentiments. For sixteen years he has been the faithful custodian of this magnificent temple, and now, Mr. Speaker, as he retires, we may express the hope that as his infirmities come upon him and he approaches the river, he may cross over and rest under the shade of the trees.”

Capt. Roberts was very much overcome at this unexpected compliment from his friends. In accepting the testimonial he said: “I gratefully accept this testimonial of my friends.”

Now for Business.

New York Press.

The call is out. The word is passed. It is time to do business. With the notice of the convening of Congress in session all considerations other than those of the “extraordinary” are formally declared to exist by the Executive must be put away by all loyal members of his party and by all public servants, and will be put away by all good citizens. Personal and impersonal matters alike must wait. The development of the nation, the embracing theories of economic and finance must be put aside as well as the private appropriation bill and the petition for office. The Government—so far as it has been restored to the hands from which it was taken four years ago—has first of all to repair the palpable breaks in its own machinery, and the patent breaches of the country’s industrial system. That is its first mission. It has others, declared with an almost unprecedented clearness of definition in the inaugural address of the President. But these are not to be thought of until the satisfaction of the two prime requirements of the “public interests,” in whose name the extra session of Congress is called for March 15th. These are: First, the provision of a revenue which will do away with the Turkish practice of lying on the proceeds of loans; second, the enactment of a tariff which will rescue the American market from the position of an industrial Poland—divided among the nations.

We think that we see signs already that the Republican party as represented in Congress feels that it accepts the responsibility in the old Republican fashion—the fashion which for a generation gave the party its reputation for efficiency, capacity for government. We trust that the reports from Washington are correct which indicate that the party in the Senate recognizes that the need of the hour is not to “control the organization” of the chamber, but to pass a tariff act. The fundamental error of the session just closed was in accepting the responsibility for control without the assurance of the power to exert it. It was on the ground that the silver revolt seemed to possess importance which, at the convention and at the polls, was shown never to have belonged to it. It was on that account that a clipping was called a “Senate caucus” means that we shall have no more of that. If the Senate is Republican only on the issue of Protection, or if it is not Republican at all, let the country know it. Let us not have another fictitious majority. Let us also stop confusing the public mind by applying the name of “Silver Republicans” to men whose only whose chosen classification is Bryanite.

As to the House, there is so far very evidence that the thoroughly workmanlike ways of the Fifty-fourth Congress will be extended into the Fifty-fifth. Already the unanimous renomination and consequent election of the Speaker is assured. The heaviest work of the Ways and Means Committee of the hearing of affected interests—its first time in the history of tariff legislation disposed of before the enactment of the legislation. So far the least of mischief makers have been able to detect a possibility of derangement of the House programme for the winter as immediately as the chamber’s reasonable limitations of debate permit.

Business begins next Monday. It will not be kept a holiday, like the election day. It will not be marked by a pause, like the inauguration day. But occasion to which we seem to be led, the shadowing occasions merely led. It is the day when the Republican party begins to do business. Let the market whatever his motives, his views, his hinder or divert it be visited by the severest condemnation of his fellow men.

People in General.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has made the poet Maurus Jokai a life member of the Hungarian House of Magnates.

Fraulein Elsa Eschelsu is the first woman in Sweden to take the degree of doctor of laws. She received special permission from King Oscar to plead at the Upsala University for her LL.D.

Charles Reidel, a grocer’s boy of New York, cried “Scat!” at a cat the other day, and the tabby jumped, knocking to the floor a revolver, which promptly exploded and shot the boy in the leg. William Barry recently disposed of 51 percent. of the stock of the Tom Boy mine at Telluride, Colo., to an English syndicate for the sum of \$2,225,000. The mine has paid \$800,000 in dividends the past two years.

Isaac Zangwill and his brother, who writes under the name “ZZ,” do their literary work at opposite sides of a writing table, and, working at white heat, they throw the sheets on the floor, gathering up and sorting out the debris when the day’s work is over.

Prince Alexander, Imperial General of the newly appointed Governor General of Warsaw, is the son of the last independent Prince of the Caucasus, and was formerly regarded as the Russian candidate for the Bulgarian throne. He took a distinguished part in suppressing the Polish rebellion of 1870, and in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, and Percival Lowell, whose astronomical researches with reference to the inhabitability of the planet Mars, have commanded wide attention, has now gone to the City of Mexico, near which place he has erected an observatory. He has made elaborate plans for continuing his researches there, as well as his work at Arequipa, Peru, in the interest of Harvard.

Vice-President Hobart has been besieged by begging letters every day since election. One young woman wrote from New Orleans requesting \$10,000, with which to complete her musical education, and asked Mr. Hobart to telegraph when the money would arrive. Another woman asked for \$8 for a set of false teeth, saying that her chances of getting a husband would be vastly increased thereby.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell, said the other evening in a lecture that while Washington’s reputation as a soldier and statesman was safe, he was in real danger from the humorists of the future. This was owing to the fact that Washington, the real man, had never been very well known, and is now forgotten, having been replaced in the popular mind of a myth type almost equally compounded of the heroic, the priggish, and the statesque.

Everyday Gossip in Politics.

Mail and Express.

President McKinley’s remarkable tact never showed itself to better advantage than in two incidents that have occurred since his inauguration. Though small in themselves they illustrate the character of the man and indicate the purpose to keep in close touch with the people. The first of these incidents was his reply to the notification committee of the Senate, in which he asked them to express his “kindly greetings to the Senate”—a sentiment in which Grover Cleveland never indulged—and the second was his appearance on the streets of Washington late Saturday afternoon walking with his private secretary, and with no private detective skulking in the rear to ward off possible impostors.

Washington saw nothing of Cleveland, except in a carriage, generally closed. Even when he went for a railway journey he seldom entered the station, but alighted from his carriage in the railway yard and boarded the car on a side track there. I do not believe Grover Cleveland ever walked a mile in all on the streets of Washington during his eight years as President. He acted like a hunted hare, who feared a pack of hounds at his heels. Yet all of Cleveland’s predecessors were familiar figures on the streets of Washington, and no instance is known of their being molested or treated with any but the greatest respect. Grant was perhaps the most democratic of all, probably because of his army life. He not only spent much time walking, but often sauntered into the hotel lobbies and chatted with friends while he smoked a cigar. Hayes did not do this, but he enjoyed an afternoon stroll along Pennsylvania avenue, and delighted in making small purchases of things that caught his eye in the shop windows.

Garfield, of course, was well-known in Washington before he became President, but he died before his ways as Chief Executive became fixed. Both Arthur and Harrison took their afternoon recreation behind a team of trotters, and both handled the reins with dexterity. They preferred fast driving to walking, though they did both freely and without fear of molestation. Cleveland, however, did not permit himself to be seen outside the White House unless in a carriage, and for a time he insisted that a detective should follow in a light wagon as a sort of body guard for him. Of course, there was no reason for such precautions, and the people of Washington resented the implication that a President was not safe among them.

Hence, Cleveland was never popular in the city of his official residence. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any President was ever so unpopular in Washington as Cleveland, for no matter what the political convictions of the Chief Executive, it has always been a matter of pride among the people of the District to welcome him on the streets and at public functions.

President McKinley, therefore, made an emphatic hit when he stepped out of the White House last Saturday and made his way among the lingering sight-seers on Pennsylvania avenue. It was not expected that he could free himself so early from official duties, but one of the reasons why McKinley was able to stomp the country year after year without fatigue and to make his memorable front-stoop campaign last summer is that he always takes time in his ways, and the fact that he stole away from official cares on Saturday, so as to stroll down the avenue, is evidence that he understands the burden that is upon him and proposes to keep in good health while carrying it.

The Congressional Record in Families.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.
Senator Lodge’s attempt to abolish our esteemed contemporary, the Congressional Record, has deservedly come to naught. The Record is a trifle shy on live news, and its staff of contributors might easily be improved, but aside from that it is a good family paper and is well worth the price of subscription.

WILMINGTON NEWS

Failure to Bring Dixon to Trial Causes Comment.

COMING CITY ELECTION WILL BE HOT

SOME OBJECTIONS TO SUTTON BECOMING MAYOR.

His Youth and Want of Dignity a Supposed Drawback—Cleveland Did Not Arrive—A Schooner Labeled.

Wilmington, N. C., March 8.—Weather remains cool and damp. Excellent weather for the propagation of rheumatism and kindred diseases.

Through some peculiar juggling on the part of the police Martin Dixon, who was supposed to have been implicated in the recent incendiary fire, was not brought up yesterday for a preliminary hearing, as our people had been given to understand would be the case. Dixon was arrested on Wednesday of last week upon suspicion he had never had a public hearing as guaranteed by the constitution, and your correspondent is now told that he is kept in jail as a witness. It seems peculiar that when a man’s cap is found near a fire under such circumstances he is held as a witness. No one doubts that the jail is the best place for Dixon, but the public was disappointed because it did not hear his story. Such or similar actions give rise to reports that something the public should know is being concealed. Dixon is in jail in default of \$250 bond.

Messrs. John D. Bellamy and Herbert McClammy are now in Raleigh.

The schooner R. S. Graham was labeled yesterday for \$12,322 seamen’s wages. United States Commissioner Bunting gave judgment for plaintiffs, and the schooner is now in the tanks of a United States marshal. She is owned in Philadelphia. It is said Richmond concerns have claims against her amounting to over \$1,000. She will be sold as soon as the late Judge Seymour’s successor is appointed, when the matter will come before the new United States district judge.

Details of another burglary have come to light. W. B. Clark’s 5 and 10 cent store was broken into some time early Sunday.

Private Citizen Grover Cleveland, it was thought, would stop in this port on his way to Florida on Mr. Benedict’s yacht Onelda, but “we haven’t seen him yet.”

Don’t say a word.
It is expected the city election now approaching will be the cause of a highly exciting campaign and you can stake your last nickel that the result will be watched with interest all over the state. It is a case of “house divided against itself,” but, contrary to the Biblical conclusion, the house will stand.

One faction of the party here is “agin” Russell on general principles, and I am informed another is opposed to what is thought to be the governor’s plan of making Sutton our next mayor. Still, the governor has the whip hand and the odds are on his side. Indecently, I might add that the governor is not to have a walkover unless present aspects are materially changed.

The governor in all probability will be here in a few days, and will take command in person. The political fences will be repaired after the manner-in-chief will see that no man falters. Sutton as mayor, however, will leave a dark brown taste in the mouth of some of the faithful, but the pill will have to be swallowed, if the doctor so prescribes.

The principal objection to Sutton is his extreme youth and alleged lack of use of judgment. The Democrats, generally speaking, have no use for him because they feel satisfied he will be the tool of the governor. However, it is but fair to state that Sutton has some strong, loyal friends among the Democrats, and they think if he becomes mayor he will “put aside childish things and become a man.” The responsibility of the office, they efforts to maintain its dignity and integrity. This is a fair test of the experiment and many will wish it to be as successful as some are inclined to think.

Goldsboro Jottings.

Goldsboro, N. C., March 8.—The tobacco warehouses of this city will close for the season on the 15th of this month. Farmers should bear this in mind, and govern their sales accordingly. The sales of tobacco at both of the warehouses this year has been very encouraging.

Messrs. Cohn & Son, of this city, is having a handsome cottage erected on their desirable lot on Johnston street, opposite Mr. E. W. Cox’s residence, that will be a handsome structure when completed.

The news of the defeat of the Police Commission Bill was received with unusual satisfaction by our citizens generally. Senator Maxwell is especially commended for his disposition to do the right thing, and his willingness to let the people vote.

Senator Parker, of Wayne, is also highly commended for his earnest fight against the bill.

Cotton is coming in rather slow at this time, and the price is a little off. The Goldsboro Minstrel and Banjo Club, composed entirely of home talent, is an organization of which Goldsboro is justly proud. Messenger Opera-House Wednesday and Friday nights, and Wednesday and Friday nights, are favored should and doubtless will be on the program with a large audience. They have been practicing day and night for the past week, and the performance in every of a first-class performance have been the performance some months ago, and the performance would have been.

It is to an old minstrel company. The first part number of new and owing to the large number of new and original songs which the company has spared no pains in selecting, and will amuse jokes, speeches, dances, etc., and please the most fastidious.

THE EXPIRING HOURS

Of 1897 Session of North Carolina's General Assembly.

VALUABLE MEMENTOES PRESENTED

TO PRESIDING OFFICERS AND THE CLERICAL FORCE.

Honors Heaped Upon Hon. Spencer Blackburn—Flowers From the Ladies of Raleigh and Gold-Headed Cane From the Members.

The last day's session of the House of Representatives was called to order at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by Hon. Spencer Blackburn, the recently elected Speaker pro tempore.

Noticeable upon the Speaker's desk was a beautiful bouquet of rare flowers, bound by a bow of pink ribbon. Attached to the flowers was a card bearing the inscription: "To the Honorable Speaker Blackburn, from the ladies of Raleigh."

Regular business was entered upon at once. Contested election case resolutions to pay contestants and contested election expenses were the first matters to engage the attention of the House. A resolution to pay James Young \$5000 for expenses was put upon readings. Objection was made to the unusually large amount claimed. An amendment was adopted reducing the amount to \$250. As amended the resolution passed.

A resolution was also passed to pay the expenses of N. B. Broughton in the same case. This was for \$250.

Mr. Hancock, for the special committee appointed to examine into the correctness of the enrollment of a bill relative to the Rolling Exposition, reported that they had examined into the matter carefully and found it correctly enrolled as it had passed the House, with all amendments properly inserted. Sutton of Cumberland and Mr. Fagan entered a protest and contended that the bill had not been properly enrolled. Mr. Sutton was of the opinion that there was "a rat in the meat-bag" and a scheme was on foot to rob the treasury of \$5,000. He contended that his amendment striking out the \$5,000 appropriation by the State and providing that the enterprise be no expense to the State had not been properly inserted. The House overruled Sutton's contention and voted to ratify the bill. It was proven that there was no provision whatever in the bill for any appropriation.

Resolution to pay W. H. Crews \$149, contested election expenses in the Granville county case, passed. Also a resolution to pay A. J. Fields \$150 expenses in the same case.

Bill to appropriate \$5,000 from the State treasury to be used in the erection of a hospital building at the A. and M. College, and also to add an extra boiler to the heating apparatus, came up for the third reading. There was opposition by Johnson of Sampson, White of Randolph and others. The bill finally passed by a good majority.

Bill to add Orange county to the Fourth and Surry to the Fifth District was tabled.

Bill to incorporate and establish two literary societies at Shaw University. Passed.

Bill to provide that the Directors of the State penitentiary have power to hire out the State convicts to work on the public roads in any county was put upon the second reading. It provided that the convicts should be hired out at the discretion of the Directors except during the period of time intervening between the March 1 and July 1. Col. Sutton objected to the bill and offered an amendment that the Superintendent be allowed to use his discretion as to the price at which the convicts are to be hired. This was voted down and the bill passed without amendment.

Bill to prevent Virginia insurance companies from charging higher rates in this State than they do in Virginia. Passed.

Mr. McCrary called the attention of the House to the fact that the bill making the appropriation to the insane asylums had come back to the House for concurrence, which had been voted, and that an amendment reducing the appropriation to the Morganton asylum from \$100,000 to \$90,000 was not among those passed upon and that as the matter stood the asylum would draw the \$100,000.

An investigation of the matter was made and the amendment passed. Concurrence was then voted to all amendments. McCrary at one stroke saved the State \$10,000.

A bill was passed to allow the Supreme Court, at its discretion, to employ a reporter at a salary of \$1,250.

By this time it was 11:30 o'clock and there remained only a half-hour to complete the business of the session. Mr. Hancock announced that the enrolling clerk had notified him that there was yet at least four hours' work that must be done. While he was speaking the hands of the clock on the wall were turned back to 9:35 o'clock, and in a few moments it was noticed that the clock had stopped altogether. A messenger from the Senate brought notice that that body had reconsidered the resolution by which it had been agreed to adjourn at 12 m., and postponed the hour for sine die adjournment until 6 p. m. The House concurred in the postponement.

The Speaker appointed Dr. Dixon, of Cleveland, Ormsby, of Forsyth, and Brown, of Jones, a committee to examine the books of the treasurer and see that they are correct.

On motion of Mr. Doekery, the clerk was instructed to write upon all bills left upon the calendar "Not acted upon for lack of time."

A resolution was adopted that no further bills be passed and no resolutions except those of a concurrent character be acted upon.

Mr. Crews, of Granville, introduced a resolution of thanks to the Speaker, Hon. A. F. Hileman, for his faithful service, impartial rulings and able manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the House.

A vote of thanks and appreciation for fair and considerate reports of proceedings was also tendered the newspaper reporters. In this vote one "Jay" voted "No."

A rising vote of thanks was tendered

Chief Clerk Masten and his assistants for efficient services.

There was nothing further to engage the attention of the House until the attention of the House until the committee on enrolled bills. There ensued a season of pure and general sociability. General J. Q. A. Bryan, of Wilkes county, the famous "Red Fox," was presented with a pair of red pants from the top of the Clerk's desk. He gave expression to his appreciation for the "tokens." He said that now the railroad lease question was settled, the Southern would have a right to wear and tear the North Carolina railroad for 99 years, and he would likewise have the right to wear and tear the red pants until they wore out. He didn't suppose it would be necessary for the Supreme Court to be consulted as to his title to the pants, and he did hope the House wouldn't refer the matter to the special committee.

At 12:15 o'clock the House took a recess until 2 o'clock to await further reports from the committee on enrolled bills.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the House was not called to order until almost 2 o'clock. There was no special business to engage the attention of the House, the only remaining work being the ratification of bills. The enrolling department seemed very much behind, and 5 o'clock came and no bills had been reported. About this time Dr. Dixon arose from his seat and proceeded to a very graceful and appropriate manner to present a massive gold-headed cane to Speaker Blackburn. Dr. Dixon said: "We have come to the closing day of the session of the General Assembly. We are soon to return—some to wives and children, some to brothers and sisters, and many of the younger members to meet sweethearts, to whom in parting, such ardent avowals of allegiance and faithfulness were made and which were so quickly broken so soon as the young beaux laid eyes upon the lovely and lovable girls of Raleigh. For truly no city can boast of fairer or sweeter ladies than can the 'City of Oaks.' You have been elevated to the Speakership of this House and it has been with pleasure that we have conferred upon you this honor. In presenting this token to our young and handsome Speaker, we trust that you may carry it with you to yet higher honors, that it may prove a strong support when the snows of age shall settle upon your head, and that in the valley of the shadow it may prove a present help."

In accepting the cane Mr. Blackburn made a feeling response to Dr. Dixon's speech of presentation. He said that while he had differed very much from many of the members in politics, and opposed in many great issues where party lines were broken up, he could but feel that all had come out of the same mold, and that each one of them, with hearts better prepared to go out into all parts of the State. As it was said that the greatest affinity existed between unlike substances, so he thought members, with all their conflicting views and interests, have learned to appreciate each other all the more. He concluded with a feeling reference to his appreciation for the token and a wish that as his colleagues should pursue their varied destinies, their lots should be cast in pleasant places and that all might meet in the great beyond.

The cane bore the following inscription:

Hon. SPENCER BLACKBURN, From The House of Representatives for his Firmness, Courtesy and Impartiality. Session of 1897.

Mr. McCrary was recognized, and in an appropriate manner presented a handsome watch to the popular Reading Clerk, Mr. Benbow. Mr. McCrary said that it was a sad fact that Mr. Benbow must leave his sweetheart in Raleigh. In concluding he said that as he has "clearly read the Journal in days gone by, may you just as clearly read your title to mansions in the sky."

The watch was gracefully accepted in a happy and appropriate response. The next official to receive a token from the House was the efficient and popular Chief Clerk, Mr. Masten, of Wilkesboro. This was a splendid silver water set, and the presentation was made through Col. Lusk, of Buncombe. The efficient services of Mr. Masten were extolled to the highest degree. The tribute was a well-deserved one.

On behalf of Mr. Masten, Col. Cunningham accepted the present. In half of Mr. Masten he desired to say that the gift was appreciated most highly. He had been a member of the House in years gone by, and had many warm friends and former colleagues in this Assembly. He had discharged his duties faithfully and well. He had been courteous and polite. He would take this present to his home, where it would be appreciated alike by his family and friends. The Colonel also added for himself, his associations with the members had been most pleasant among all parties and he felt from his heart that he had made many warm friendships which he trusted might continue throughout life.

After a number of bills had been ratified, a joint resolution was passed postponing sine die adjournment until 10 o'clock p. m. A motion then prevailed to take a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

It was almost 9 o'clock when the House of Representatives was called to order for the final session. There were no bills ready for ratification and the evening was largely spent in a pleasant social manner. As the hands of the clock neared the hour of 10, the doorkeeper was ordered to turn back the hands; in fact, the clock was stopped at near 10 o'clock, the prescribed hour for adjournment.

During the evening Mr. Ormsby was recognized and presented a handsome ring to the genial and accommodating Assistant Clerk, E. D. Staggers. Both the presentation speech and acceptance response were thoroughly appropriate.

The entire evening was an alternating season of merry-making and ratification of acts.

The following communication from Speaker Hileman, who is still confined to his room, was read, to-wit:

"To the Honorable Members of the House of Representatives:

"I regret exceedingly that I have been too unwell to preside over your deliberations during the expiring hours of the session. I extend my heartfelt thanks for the kindness and courtesy extended to me as the presiding officer by all members. I shall always remember each one with the kindest remembrance and with a grateful heart back upon the Legislature of 1897 with the most pleasant recollections. The work of this Legislature, in my opinion, will compare favorably with that of any preceding Legislature. Our State institutions have been very generously provided for, and some ad-

vancement, at least, has been made along the line of public education. I desire to thank the clerks and officers generally for the efficient and courteous manner in which they have discharged their duties. I ask the blessings of our All-wise God upon the work of the General Assembly and His especial blessings upon the members and officers. I accept your elegant present, your very laudable tribute of respect and friendship, in the spirit in which it was given, and I shall ever treasure it very highly. Again thanking you all for your many kindnesses, I am,

Yours, very respectfully,

A. F. HILEMAN."

As the evening advanced it became evident that the session would extend far into the night, and the 10 o'clock sine die adjournment resolution was revoked and another passed, that the Assembly adjourn at 12 o'clock. To do even this it was necessary to turn back the hands of the clock an hour and five minutes.

At five minutes to 12 o'clock the Enrolling Clerk announced that the Secretary of State had issued a receipt for all bills ratified. Very soon thereafter Mr. Lyle moved to adjourn. Promptly at 12 Speaker Blackburn declared the House of Representatives adjourned sine die. The real time of adjournment was 1:05 o'clock.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, Lieut. Gov. Reynolds presiding. Prayer by Dr. B. F. Dixon of the House.

Mr. Ramsay offered resolution that the General Assembly adjourn sine die Wednesday, March 10, 1897. Mr. Maulsby offered substitute that the Senate do not consider any more bills or resolutions and that we adjourn immediately after the ratification of the bills that have passed. Mr. McCasky stated that he was opposed to the resolution as he had already concurred in the one from the House to adjourn at 12 m. today. Mr. Grant took same grounds, and both of the above resolutions were withdrawn and the resolution to adjourn sine die was made effective.

The following bills and resolutions passed:

To amend the charter of the town of Worthville in Randolph county.

To improve public roads of Wilkes county.

For working public roads of the counties of Green, Wilson, Wayne and Pitt.

To authorize the commissioners of Mitchell county to levy special tax.

To improve the public roads of Wake county by extending the improvements three miles.

To work the public roads of Northampton county by taxation.

To allow Tyrrell county to settle debt and levy special tax.

To levy a special tax in stock law territory in Nash county.

Resolution to pay James H. Young \$250 for election contest.

To regulate the liabilities of stockholders in banks chartered by this state and to forbid the loaning of more than 10 per cent. of its capital stock to one person or corporation or company.

New Shoe Store! W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

NEW SPRING SHOES

—IN ALL THE—

Most Popular Materials & Shades

NEWEST LASTS AND PATTERNS.

We are now receiving the most stylish line of Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' NEW SPRING SHOES ever shown in Raleigh—many exclusive styles and shapes never before shown in this market.

NEW OXFORD TIES.

Nobbiest line of Ladies' and Childrens' New Spring Oxford Ties ever shown in the State. Call and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayetteville Street.

vancement, at least, has been made along the line of public education. I desire to thank the clerks and officers generally for the efficient and courteous manner in which they have discharged their duties. I ask the blessings of our All-wise God upon the work of the General Assembly and His especial blessings upon the members and officers. I accept your elegant present, your very laudable tribute of respect and friendship, in the spirit in which it was given, and I shall ever treasure it very highly. Again thanking you all for your many kindnesses, I am,

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Resolution to pay James H. Young \$250 for election contest.

To regulate the liabilities of stockholders in banks chartered by this state and to forbid the loaning of more than 10 per cent. of its capital stock to one person or corporation or company.

To incorporate the Iverson Lumber company.

To pay Alex J. Field \$150 for election contest expenses. Mr. Atwater amended by striking out \$50. Adopted.

To pay Mr. B. Broughton \$250 for expenses in election contest.

To pay W. H. Crews \$100 for election contest expenses.

To change the charter of town of Apex, in Wake county. Tabled.

To repeal chapter 128, laws of 1885, and chapter 188, laws of 1893.

To amend the laws relative to courts of civil actions.

To regulate the service of legal process in civil actions.

To extend time to build the Mariabud Springs railroad.

To allow Dare county to draw jury.

To incorporate the Christian Burial association.

Resolution in favor of E. M. Uzzell and W. F. Westmoreland for services to the printing committee.

To allow Young county to work convicts on public roads.

To amend chapter 355, laws of 1887, and chapter 419, laws 1887, to provide for the use of convicts on the public roads of the state.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Maulsby and adopted that no more bills or resolutions would be considered by the Senate except messages from the House.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution that a vote of thanks be tendered to Lieut. Gov. Charles A. Reynolds, the presiding officer of the distinguished ability and his impartial and courteous bearing which he has manifested towards all the senators during their deliberations in the session of 1897 and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the journal.

Mr. Grant moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution to adjourn sine die today at 12 m. passed and to substitute therefor 6 o'clock p. m., which was adopted.

Messenger from the House came over with the following bills, which were passed:

To construct a road through state lands in Onslow county.

To provide for working roads in Moore county.

To provide for working convicts on public roads in Macon county.

To prohibit sale of liquor in two miles of Suren's school, in Onslow county.

Resolution to pay R. M. Ranson \$180 for election contest expenses.

To drain lowland of Rattle creek in Caswell county.

To regulate hunting wild fowls in Hyde county.

To amend chapter 279, laws of 1893, relative to Mitchell county.

For relief of John K. Hughes, sheriff Orange county.

Resolution in favor of Isaiah Crosson, special messenger.

Mr. Scales said: "I have been called to the chair to show our respect to one of the most impartial, honest and high-minded presiding officers the Senate of North Carolina ever had, the Hon. Charles A. Reynolds."

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The lieutenant governor spoke feelingly in reply to Senator Parker, saying that the token ordinarily would not be so much valued, but coming from this body it is without price, and I accept it in the same spirit it is given. I presiding over you I have at all times received your support upon all matters and if I have been wrong you have kindly pointed it out to me. When I came here to preside I said that no man should stand in the door and tell the political faith of the chair only on a tie, when the people of my party demanded it. I have absolutely learned to love you all and the happiest moment of my life will be when you all can sit at my board and partake of my hospitality from the token presented to me and I cordially extend an invitation to you all. No one could have presided over this body and done wrong with such a noble set of men in the body. I may preside over the Senate two years hence and if I had my prayer it would be that every one of you could be here. And now I desire to add that every assistance that could have been given has been given me by the employees of this body, and I do not know how I could have gotten along without the services of that efficient and best clerk in North Carolina, Hill E. King.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Lieut. Gov. Reynolds for his kind words.

Mr. Grant said: "It has been to me a pleasant session. In heated discussion I may have said things that have wounded the feelings of some. If so, I ask your forgiveness, as I did not intend it. I have received the kindest consideration from every one. If we never meet again on earth, there will be another meeting place, and my prayer is when the roll is called every one of this home will answer." Mr. Grant paid a tribute to Lieut. Gov. Reynolds, as also did Messrs. Smithers, Ray and Moye. Mr. H. E. King, chief clerk, returned thanks for the kind words.

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JEWELRY FROM OLD ICELAND.

Pieces That Were Made in the Ninth Century—Many from the days before Columbus.

Since last November, there has been in the gold room at the Metropolitan Art Museum a collection of antique Icelandic ornaments of gold and silver. They belong to Mrs. Sigrid E. Magnusson, a native of Iceland, whose husband has been for many years professor of Icelandic literature at Cambridge, England, and sub-librarian of the University Library.

How Mrs. Magnusson came into possession of the collection was told by The Sun in detail last fall. During the famine due to a destruction of the crops by volcanic eruptions and to the failure of the fisheries, the women of Iceland sent their heirlooms to England. As often as she could she bought them. The country was so stripped of all its antique jewelry at that time that, excepting three pieces at the Smithsonian Institution, there is hardly a piece of it to be found to-day outside of the museum in Stockholm, Copenhagen, the South Kensington Museum in London, and Mrs. Magnusson's collection.

The collection consists of eighty-seven pieces. It fills three large cases, and is composed chiefly of chains, bracelets, girdles, and belt clasps, some of which date back to the ninth century. A few pieces are of the seventeenth century, but most of them were made long before the century of Columbus had dawned. A gilded silver coronet is among the pieces. Several spoons of curious shape are exhibited and also some small trinkets, such as buttons and key rings, which were found in tombs. The twenty-seven girdles make the most effective display. Most of them are of small oblong pieces of metal fastened to velvet belts.

"The gold and silver that you see in these pieces must have been brought to Iceland by the Vikings," said Mrs. Magnusson. "There are no mines in Iceland. The country was settled by the smaller kings and chieftains of Norway and Sweden, who probably brought their wealth with them. Gold and silver may have been also among the spoils that they took from England and other countries that they ravaged. We read in the sagas of certain Vikings making girdles or chains for their wives after returning from such expeditions. These articles may be some of those mentioned in the sagas."

"I sent some of these pieces to Ruskin, and he wrote me that he thought 'the workmanship extremely beautiful.' William Morris said, when I told him of Ruskin's opinion, that those were strong words for Ruskin, but certainly no stronger than the workmanship deserved."

The likeness of the grape leaf is carved on many of the articles. It serves as a pendant to many of the belt clasps. "The grape leaf," explained Mrs. Magnusson, "is found on almost all the ornaments made soon after the Norsemen discovered America. The old sagas tell us that they found grapes growing there, and that for that reason the new country was called Vineland, the Good. This grape leaf that you see repeated here in so many forms is a souvenir of that great event."

Probably the most valuable piece in the whole collection is a long and heavy gold chain that once belonged to Snorri Sturluson, the great high priest or bishop of the thirteenth century, who wrote the "Younger Edda" and the "Heimskringla." "That one piece," declared Mrs. Magnusson, "will probably be worth as much some day as the present price of the whole collection. I, like Snorri Sturluson, have the honor to be descended from Snorri Thorinnsson, the first white child ever born in the Western Hemisphere. He was born in Massachusetts about the year 1004. His parents afterward returned to Iceland, where he became the founder of a long line of illustrious people. Not fewer than five Bishops were among his descendants, one of whom was the famous Snorri Sturluson. My husband and William Morris worked together for thirty years translating Snorri Sturluson's works into English. Three volumes have already appeared."

State Colleges.

Atlanta Constitution. As shown by the official records of the government, there are forty State Colleges in the United States. These colleges are not scattered over forty States, however, as some States have more than one. Last year the number of students attending these various institutions reached 32,000, or nearly one-fifth of the total number of students in all the colleges of the land.

Of this handsome total the largest attendance is placed to the credit of the University of Minnesota, which numbered 3,014 students last year. Next in order comes Michigan with 2,575, California with 2,400, Wisconsin with 1,600, Nebraska with 1,506, Iowa with 1,300 and Illinois with 1,100. Tuition fees are charged in only six States as follows: North Carolina, \$60; South Carolina, \$40; Iowa, \$25; Missouri, \$20; Oregon, \$10; and South Dakota, \$9. In the various other State institutions education is absolutely free.

It is needless to call attention to the vast amount of good which these educational institutions, supported by State appropriations, are doing especially in the western part of the country. Thousands of ambitious and enterprising young men who would otherwise, on account of their poverty, be denied educational advantages are permitted to attend these State institutions with the result that they are equally as well prepared to grapple with the problems of life as graduates of the older and richer colleges of New England.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AND MASONS LIFE INDEMNITY COMPANY.

Insurance Superintendent's Report.

State of Illinois. Insurance Department. Springfield, January 9, 1897. I, Bradford K. Durfee, Insurance Superintendent of the State of Illinois, hereby certify that an examination of the Knights Templars and Masons Life Indemnity Company, of Chicago, has been made by this Department, and that the statement hereto following is a correct exhibit of the business transacted during the year 1896, and of the condition of the said Company on the 31st day of December, 1896, as shown by an examination of the books and vouchers.

Ledger assets, January 1, 1896, per last annual statement, \$325,763.27. INCOME DURING 1896. Initiation Fees, \$8,724.75. Annual Dues, 21,924.00. Assessment, Mortuary, 307,224.54. Interest, 102,504.98. Investment, 17,882.13. Advance Payments, 6,825.87.

Total Income, \$465,086.27. Total Net Resources, \$790,849.54.

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1896.

Loans, \$304,108.03. Returned Assessments, 246.72. Commissions, 21,896.29. Officers' Salaries, 6,500.00. Office Help, 7,665.80. Medical Examinations, 2,159.00. Rent, 3,000.00. Taxes, License, etc., 645.12. Advertising, Printing, Stationery, 3,460.53. Postage, Express and Telegrams, 3,253.07. Collections and Exchange, 5,522.01. Travelling Expenses, 5,567.20. Office Furniture and Books, 1,269.35. Office Expenses, 697.84. Legal Expenses, 1,990.79. Dividend Bonds, 29,116.96. Disability Claims, 2,025.00. Profit and Loss, 127.41.

Total Disbursements, \$399,257.22. Balance, \$391,598.32.

NET OR INVESTED ASSETS.

Stocks and Bonds, cost value, \$49,452.50. Cash in First Nat'l Bank, Chicago, 33,773.81. Cash in Ill. Trust & Savings Bank, 6,651.79. Cash in Office, 272.02. Cash Deposited with Mo. Ins. Dept., 1,000.00.

Total Net or Invested Assets, \$391,598.32.

NON-INVESTED ASSETS.

Market Value of Bonds over cost, \$4,972.50.

Gross Assets, \$396,570.82.

LIABILITIES.

Advance Assessments, \$10,833.74. Dividend Bonds, 17,793.06. Judgment in O. I. Jacobus case, 5,000.00.

Total Actual Liabilities, \$33,626.80.

CONTINGENT MORTUARY ASSETS (OR RESOURCES).

None claimed.

CONTINGENT MORTUARY LIABILITIES.

Losses in Process of Adjustment, \$10,414.50.

Losses Reported, 7,196.30.

Losses Resisted, 12,020.58.

Total Contingent Mortuary Liabilities, \$29,631.38.

Certificate of membership in force December 31, 1896, 7,472; amount of indemnity covered thereby, \$24,929,888.00.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, the day and year first above written.

BRADFORD K. DURFEE, Insurance Superintendent.

Ed. B. HARTMAN, Gen. Agt.

ANNUAL REPORT

American Home Building and Loan Association of Richmond, Virginia.

ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage (face value), \$90,910.68.

Loans on other securities, 9,333.15.

Real estate, 9,939.85.

Furniture and fixtures, 1,030.37.

Interest and prem. due, 7,214.46.

Fines accrued, 274.17.

State and city taxes, 1,416.20.

Bills receivable, 895.30.

Due from agents and collectors, 2,232.51.

Fire insurance, 159.30.

Expense and commission, 6,253.81.

Sundry account, 10.21.

Total, \$129,769.65.

LIABILITIES.

Due shareholders, due in installments paid, \$112,644.41.

Borrowed money, 2,725.12.

Balance to be paid out on loans made, 1,413.58.

Surplus, 12,359.29.

Sundry accounts due, 627.25.

Total, \$129,769.65.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1st, 1896, \$521.44.

Subscription on shares, 34,277.28.

"Paid up," "prepaid" or "part paid" stock, 12,032.00.

Mortgages redeemed (in whole or in part), 1,735.08.

Other loans redeemed, 5,129.13.

Premiums and interest, 5,899.85.

Discount, 827.69.

Fines discount, 154.65.

Sundry accounts, 1,088.33.

Borrowed money, 11,916.54.

Withdrawal and membership fees, 461.00.

Loan, expense, attorney's fees, 640.55.

Fire insurance, 15.50.

Received from agents, 484.19.

Fire insurance, 103.00.

Rents, 381.59.

Total, \$75,667.79.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Loaned on mortgage, \$24,960.77.

Loans on other securities, 11,624.52.

Paid on withdrawals, dues, 17,175.60.

Paid on withdrawals, dividends, 2,706.77.

Salaries, 3,276.67.

Advertising and printing, and stationery, 334.75.

Rent, light and heat, 437.39.

Other disbursements, in detail, sundry account, 1,122.39.

Legal expenses, attorney's fee, Commission Account, 1,245.36.

Sundry expense, 106.76.

Postage, 131.61.

Office, furniture and fixtures, 87.72.

Advanced to agents, 1,920.98.

Taxes, 292.56.

Notes paid borrowed money, 9,897.54.

Fire insurance, 177.80.

Total, \$75,667.79.

State of North Carolina, Auditor's Department.

In conformity with section 2900 (d) of "An Act to amend chapter 7, volume II, of the Code, entitled Building and Loan Associations," I certify that the above is a true copy of the sworn statement of the American Home Building and Loan Association, Richmond, Va., on December 31, 1896, now on file in this department.

HAL W. AYER, Auditor of State.

State of Virginia, Auditor of State.

Otis H. Russell, President, and B. B. Arnold, Secretary of the American Home Building and Loan Association, being duly sworn, each for himself, says, that the foregoing statement and report are true in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn to before me, this 2nd day of March, 1897.

OTIS H. RUSSELL, President.

B. B. ARNOLD, Secretary.

S. S. P. PATTERSON, Notary Public.

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT. We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incidental to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON, F. M. MESSLER, J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness: WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG, Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, herebefore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Secretary of State.

First-Class Printing in all its Branches.

Book-Binding

IN ALL STYLES.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

The Largest and Best Equipped Printing and Binding Establishment in the State.

If you want QUICK WORK, and in first-class style, send us your order.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, Printers and Binders, RALEIGH, N. C.

READ

The Tar-Heel Knight,

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina.

Bright! Newsy! Cheap!

50 Cents a Year.

Best Advertising Medium in North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Don't grunt with stomach-ache.

Get relief quick

by using

Simpson's Liver Pills for all stomach ills.

You will save money

and your health,

which is beyond price,

by using the pills

regularly.

Simpson's

Pharmacy,

Pullen Building.

THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

—THE ONLY—

Republican DAILY Newspaper in :

NORTH CAROLINA

Incorporated With a Capital Stock of \$20,000

Has Complete Telegraphic Service

Furnished by the Southern Associated Press

THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides its regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches it will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most

TALENTED NEWSPAPER MEN

In America, and will receive Specials from New York and other prominent cities as well as from the leading cities of North Carolina and the South.

It is the purpose of the promoters and management to make

... THE ...

TRIBUNE

A First-Class Newspaper, Occupying the Entire Field of Newspaperdom of the Country.

The Undertaking is upon a Large Scale, and will be worthy of the support of every Republican in the State, and it is confidently believed that the party spirit in the Old North State is ripe for the enterprise. The office will be equipped with all the modern machinery and latest styles of type, including

THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE MACHINES,

With a capacity of 40,000 M's in nine hours, or about fifteen columns the length of THE TRIBUNE.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS SO WELL AS SUCCESS.

and the success of the THE TRIBUNE is assured.

IT IS HERE TO STAY!

IT WILL BE REPUBLICAN, AND WILL HEW CLOSE TO THE LINE.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity—Threatening weather and much warmer tonight; clearing by Wednesday afternoon, becoming colder.

Forecast for North Carolina—Local rains tonight and Wednesday morning, followed by fair. Warmer tonight. Warmer in east portion Wednesday.

Weather Conditions—The barometric low area has moved from the northwest to Illinois, with cloudy weather and rain at many stations. In fact, the weather continues cloudy and threatening nearly everywhere.

The pressure is high on the Atlantic coast, where it is still cool; but the temperature has risen considerably in the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The coldest point is Bismarck, with 4 below zero.

C. F. VON HERMANN,
Section Director.

Personals.

Mr. J. M. Moody has gone home.

Mr. J. R. Joyce, of Reidsville, is in the city.

Representative McKenzie has gone home.

Mr. Zack Garrett has returned to Henderson.

Mr. W. E. White left for Mebane yesterday.

Mr. A. W. Haywood has returned to the city.

Hon. H. A. Gudger has returned to Asheville.

Representative Murphy has gone to Salisbury.

Mr. Carey J. Hunter is absent on a business trip.

Mr. E. C. Hackney returned to Durham yesterday.

Mayor W. J. Cocke, of Asheville, went home yesterday.

Senator Clark, of Halifax, has left the city for his home.

Miss Lizzie Allen returned to Wake Forest yesterday.

Mr. H. M. McElmurry, of Wilmington, is at the Yarbboro.

Mr. S. M. Holton, of Durham, spent yesterday in town.

Mr. C. C. McDonald has returned from a trip to Knoxville.

Solicitor Bernard left for his home in Greenville yesterday.

Representative Morton, of Richmond county, has departed.

Mr. Chapman, the former representative from Pitt, has gone home.

Dr. J. J. Mott, for the united silver party, has returned to Statesville.

Representative Cathey, of Swain county, has left for his mountain home.

Messrs. Sidney Thomas and Sam Harper, of Richmond, are at the Park.

Messrs. F. P. Turner, of Charlotte, and T. E. Battley, of Cameron, are at the Yarbboro.

Speaker Hileman continues ill in his room in the Branson House. He is threatened with pneumonia.

Rev. and Mrs. John Douglass left for Beaufort yesterday. He will take charge of the work at Clinton next week.

Representative Freeman, the able, conscientious and progressive member from Henderson county, has gone home.

Representative Ensley, of Jackson county, has gone home. Mr. Ensley has made a quiet, faithful representative.

Ex-Senator Taylor, of Harnett, has gone home. He is a stalwart Republican and has done good service for the party.

Mr. Jos. Stone, of Greensboro, was in the city yesterday and made us a pleasant call. Stone is editor of The Volunteer Freeman.

Ex-Congressman Branch returned to Washington, N. C., his home, yesterday. His mother, Mrs. Gen. R. O. B. Branch, went with him.

Senator Hardison, of Craven county, left for his home. The Senator doesn't seem to take a hopeful view of the political future of the Butler faction, to which he belongs.

Mr. Frank O'Donnell left for Asheville yesterday. He says no dispensary bills passed except for Fayetteville and Lenoir. The Lenoir bill is now in litigation, however.

Mr. H. E. Bonitz, of Wilmington, is here attending the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the A. and M. College. Mr. Bonitz is the first alumnus of the college to hold this position.

Senator Odom left for his home at Wadesboro yesterday. Senator Odom has made a record here which he may well be proud of. He was careful in forming his opinions and his judgment could always be relied on.

Mr. Palmer Jerman left yesterday for Grimesland to attend the marriage of Maj. Alfred Williams to Miss Charlotte Grimes. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will take a trip south, visiting St. Augustine and other points before they come to Raleigh.

Col. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., and Mr. Settle Dockery were in the city yesterday on their way to Rockingham. They reported a glorious time in Washington. It is needless to say that Col. Dockery did the State honor while in our national capital.

Roscoe Mitchell, of Graham, who has been acting as Page in the Legislature, leaves this evening for Washington City to accept a position as Page in the United States Senate. Roscoe is a bright boy and has made many friends during his stay in Raleigh, and THE TRIBUNE wishes him much success.

Mr. J. M. Rose returned yesterday to Fayetteville. He succeeded in getting an act through the Legislature prohibiting the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad from being sold in sections. The road is now in the hands of a Receiver, and some New York parties wanted it sold in three sections. This was strongly opposed by the people of Fayetteville.

Louisville Medical College. "I have used the I. W. Harper brand of whiskey and find it to be good. I know of none better for family use." C. W. Kelly, M. D. Ed. V. Denton, Sole Agent.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

Throw physic to the dogs and take Harper Whiskey instead. Ed. V. Denton, Sole Agent.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co.'s. Save \$10 to \$15.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St.

This February 18, 1897.

Local News.

Marriage licenses were issued to Alonzo R. Pool and Millie McK. Whitehead and Weldon Jeffreys and Junetta Harris yesterday.

Mr. W. O. Scott, 114 East Martin St., made an assignment yesterday. Mr. H. H. Roberts is the assignee. The liabilities are about six hundred dollars.

Butcher Weathers, stall No. 5, at the market, had a very large beef butchered for his stall yesterday. The animal weighed 800 pounds when dressed. It was raised in Wake county. He also has a pork weighing 637 pounds.

The municipal fight is now on. Al. ready three candidates are in the field for the Democratic nomination for tax collector—the present incumbent, W. B. Hutchins; Frank Womble and Chas. F. Lumsden. Mayor Russ seems to be the only one spoken of for the Mayoralty so far.

Secretary Alexander in a private letter to a friend says that a judge for the eastern criminal circuit court will be appointed early in April. The appointment cannot be made earlier than April because of a recent law fixing the time. Who will get this plum? is the question.

The bill to incorporate the Raleigh Poultry and Live Stock Association was withdrawn, and never came before the Assembly. Some of the originators of the bill are very indignant because, they say, two of the original signers pulled out and said they didn't sign the charter of the Association, and were opposed to cock fighting.

It was reported yesterday that a fight occurred at Kenly, on the S. A. L., between some tramps and the train men on a freight. One report said that thirteen tramps were near the track when the train came up, and one of them fired at a brakeman, wounding him in the wrist. He returned the fire and shot two of the tramps, wounding one of them seriously.

A prominent Populist of the House who aided in defeating the increase of the appropriation to the State Guard remarked yesterday that if the bill to increase that appropriation had come up after he witnessed the scene in the House Saturday night, he would have voted to give them \$25,000. "I was never so impressed with the necessity of an efficient State Guard before," he added.

Two Democratic politicians were yesterday discussing the future in this State. One of them remarked that Senator Butler desired fusion with the Democrats four years hence to send him back to the Senate; and he was therefore anxious for the Democrats to have the Governor then, and Judge Avery would be the gubernatorial candidate, and the lease question the State issue. The Judge will be supported by the Butler Populists, the News and Observer, some Democrats and a few Republicans.

"Well, if that is the issue, and he is the candidate, the Republicans will have a clear majority in that Legislature," replied the other, "for we can't carry any of the West on that issue."

THE INAUGURATION.

North Carolina Well Represented—Our Staff Complimented.

Adjutant General Cowles has returned from Washington. Of course he had the finest time imaginable. The North Carolina staff were the recipients of many compliments. The uniforms worn by the North Carolina and the Illinois staffs were pronounced by many the handsomest in Washington.

The State was represented in the procession by two companies, one from Concord with thirty-five men, and the Governor's Guards, of Raleigh, numbering thirty. Col. J. F. Armfield, of the Fourth Regiment, was the line officer of the North Carolina troops. North Carolina marched twelfth in the procession, as the troops of the States came in the order of the admission of their respective States into the Union. Delegations from Winston and other cities of the State attended. Maryland had the largest representation in the procession. The U. S. cavalry division was possibly the most imposing display in the parade.

Many Governors were present. Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, and Governor Tanner, of Illinois, when they appeared on horseback with their staffs, were greeted with tremendous applause. Among other distinguished persons on General Porter's staff were the sons of Presidents Grant, Arthur, Garfield and Harrison. Our own Col. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., also served with distinction in this capacity.

General Cowles, Col. Marshall Mott and the other members of the North Carolina staff were among the first to call on President McKinley. The President received them cordially. He inquired about Governor Russell, and expressed his regrets that he was prevented from attending the ceremonies. He congratulated North Carolina on having a Republican United States Senator and a Republican Governor.

Trustees of A. & M. College.

The trustees of the N. C. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts held a meeting at the college yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The following trustees were present: J. C. L. Harris, Dr. B. F. Dixon, E. V. Cox, W. G. Pool, J. Z. Waller, H. E. Bonitz, D. G. Butler and J. W. Hardin, Jr. Col. J. Q. Holladay is an ex-officio member.

On motion of Dr. Dixon, Mr. Harris was elected chairman of the board. Mr. T. K. Bruner is secretary to the board.

Committees were then elected, as follows:

Executive Committee—J. C. L. Harris, E. V. Cox, W. G. Pool, J. Z. Waller and D. G. Butler.

Finance Committee—Col. L. C. Edwards, Dr. B. F. Dixon and J. W. Hardin, Jr.

The Board then adjourned until March 25, 1897.

Wise men use whiskey, fools abuse it. Harper Whiskey is the wise man's whiskey. Ed. V. Denton, Sole Agent.

Throw physic to the dogs and take Harper Whiskey instead. Ed. V. Denton, Sole Agent.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co.'s. Save \$10 to \$15.

THE RAILROAD FIGHT IS ON

JUDGE SIMONTON ISSUES RULE AGAINST THE N. C. R. R.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, Counsel for the Southern, Arrived in Lynchburg Last Night.

Lynchburg, Va., March 9.—Hon. Jno. G. Carlisle, Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in the city last night on the Florida special from Washington, and after remaining here for two or three hours left on the Washington limited for Greensboro, N. C. On reaching Lynchburg he was met at the depot and driven up town. He was accompanied by Mr. J. E. McCall, train master of the Southern Road.

It transpired today that Mr. Carlisle's mission here was in connection with the big railroad fight now being waged between the Governor of North Carolina and the Southern Railroad in regard to a lease on the Carolina Road held by the Southern. Mr. Carlisle came here as special counsel for the Southern to see Judge Simonton of the United States Circuit Court.

After hearing Mr. Carlisle's argument, Judge Simonton granted the necessary papers for a rule against the directors of the North Carolina Railroad, to show cause why an injunction should not be issued against any attempt to break the lease made of that road to the Southern. The rule was made returnable on the sixth of April next at Greensboro, N. C. Judge Simonton also issued the usual order of restriction forbidding any change in the statu quo of the North Carolina road.

Franchise of Virginia and North Carolina Railroad to be Sold.

Richmond, Va., March 9.—The city council of Petersburg tonight accepted the proposition of Mr. DeWitt Smith, under which Northern capitalists will become the purchasers of the franchise of the Virginia and North Carolina Railroad, which is owned by the city. Part of the projected line has been graded. The line extends from Petersburg to Ridgeway, N. C.

A NOTED VISITOR.

The Celebrated Dr. Matthez in the City—He Likes Raleigh.

Notwithstanding the presence in our city of many noted politicians and the excitement over the contest in the Legislature the arrival of the celebrated scientist-oculist-optician, Dr. Louis H. Matthez, has created much interest. This distinguished visitor is stopping at the Yarbboro.

Dr. Matthez has converted room 41 into a reception room, where he is receiving the crowds who are availing themselves of this opportunity of consulting this noted specialist. He needs no introduction to the well informed people of this city. Ex-Presidents, Judges, Senators and a host of distinguished men and women have testified to his perfect skill in suiting glasses to all kinds of mechanically defective vision. As a gratification to himself and his friends Dr. Matthez has kept thousands of these testimonials. He was kind enough to grant the request of a reporter of The Tribune and allowed him to examine a number of these flattering testimonials. However, the doctor does not rely upon these high recommendations from the distinguished men of this and foreign countries, but depends solely upon his actual skill, work and merit for his patronage.

Though Dr. Matthez has studied medicine and ophthalmology, he does not treat medically. He realizes, as does every thinking man, that this is an age of specialties, hence he has devoted his entire time, for the past twenty-two years to the study of optics and mechanical means of ameliorating any defects in the organ of sight.

Dr. Matthez said that he first made a thorough examination of the patient's eyes and for this he makes no charge. After he has made a careful study of these, often requiring several days, he is enabled to ascertain by his painstaking and acute tests just the glasses needed to remedy the individual defects of the eyes, whether due to age, overwork, illness or hereditary transmission. The frames and glasses are made, fitted and adapted to each individual case. These spectacles or glasses are made under the direction and supervision of Dr. Matthez himself, and he carefully examines and tests them before they are finally delivered to the person who is to use them.

Dr. Matthez is a splendid conversationalist and it is interesting to hear him talk about the work in which he is so profoundly interested. He says that optics is a mechanical science; indeed, it is as old as lenses and spectacles themselves. An oculist, or ophthalmic surgeon treats eye diseases by operation or medical treatment and pays but little attention to the adjustment of glasses.

An oculist differs as much from an oculist in his work as does a chemist from a physician. Optics and the optician's art is a study under natural philosophy, and does not come under the head of any medical science. According to the code of medical ethics, however, an oculist, or one who goes from place to place treating medically, is termed a quack, but one who adjusts glasses, an optician, is not controlled by the rules or edicts of any medical organization. An optician is on the same plane with a civil engineer or a mechanical worker.

Dr. Matthez is accompanied by Mr. O. F. Dingelhof, who conducts his corresponding and makes his appointments. Both of these gentlemen expressed themselves as highly pleased with our city.

Dr. Matthez is conceded to be one of the leading opticians in this or any other country, and it is a pleasure to have him in Raleigh. Many of our citizens whose sight is in any manner defective are or have consulted him. Since he is much sought after in our principle cities, his stay in Raleigh will necessarily be short. His office room is No. 41, Yarbboro House.

Notice.

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This February 18, 1897.

Supreme Court.

Opinions were handed down as follows on Tuesday afternoon:

Davidson v. Land Company, from Granville, motion to docket and dismiss plaintiff's appeal denied.

Burrell v. Hughes, from Orange, certiorari denied and appeal dismissed.

Field v. Wheeler, from Granville, modified, costs of appeal divided.

Lewis v. Clegg, from Guilford, new trial.

Rumley v. Puryear, from Guilford, new trial.

Causey v. Snow, from Guilford, affirmed.

Garrett v. Pegram, from Guilford, affirmed.

Crenshaw v. Johnston, from Granville, affirmed.

Willis v. Railroad, from Caswell, error.

Mizzell v. McGowan, from Pitt, new trial.

Hollowell v. Building and Loan Association, from Guilford, affirmed.

State v. Harris, from Granville, affirmed.

State v. Rascoe, from Bertie, affirmed.

Railroad v. Sturgeon, from Wake, action dismissed.

Sherron v. Hall, from Granville, affirmed.

Warrenton News.

Warrenton N. C., March 9.

A mad dog passed through the yard of Mr. Cain Overby, a highly respected white man living near this place yesterday evening, and bit him on the hand. Mr. Overby is very much alarmed. A doctor was called in and from last accounts he was getting along very well. The Episcopal people are attending daily Lenten services now.

Owing to the continued rainy weather, very little farm work has been done. Wheat and oats are looking very well. Very little guano has been sold here so far.

A Treasurer Elected.

There was a meeting of the executive committee of the colored Volunteer Firemen's Association in this city yesterday. The following gentlemen compose the committee: W. M. Peace, chairman, of Vance county; J. G. Latta, Winston; Chas. S. L. A. Taylor, Charlotte; S. J. Hawkins, Raleigh; W. H. Cotton, Wilmington; T. B. Burgess, Raleigh; and Valentine Howe, Wilmington. The meeting was called to elect a treasurer, and J. H. Edwile, of Greensboro, was elected to this position.

They Were Big Fellows.

Perhaps the largest ox and porker raised in Wake county recently were butchered yesterday by Weathers, Stall No. 5, Market House. The hog weighed 637 pounds net, and the ox 804 pounds after it was dressed.

Notice!

NORTH CAROLINA, In Superior Court, Randolph County, March Term, 1897.

JAMES SHEARS, Plaintiff,

vs.

MARY SHEARS, Defendant.

The defendant Mary Shears will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Randolph county, for the purpose of dissolving the bonds of matrimony absolutely; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the second Monday in July, 1897, at the Court House of said county in the town of Asheboro, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint, now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, or the plaintiff will proceed to prove his case as therein alleged to the end that judgment may be given accordingly.

This March 8, 1897.

J. M. MILLER, Clerk Superior Court, Randolph Co.

WILEY RUSH, WM. C. HAMMER, Attorneys.

FRANK HERMANN,

ARTISTIC TAILOR,

No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.

Cutting. Making Suits to Order.

Suits from \$20 to \$40.

W. T. TAYLOR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

401 Fayetteville Street.

Suits from \$18 to \$60.

Pants from \$4 to \$12.

All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

Room for More!

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We have room for a few more good customers at the Popular Grocery, 120 Fayetteville Street.

Our goods are the Lowest

—We have a full line of—

Groceries,

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Fruits and

Produce.

Chickens and Eggs fresh from the country.

Ice and Ice Cream.

Fresh Norfolk Oysters Daily.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 10 West Martin Street.

Suits from \$20 to \$40; Pants from \$4 to \$12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

WHY WE CAN!

That we do sell reliable, up-to-date merchandise at less prices than any other store you know of, is an undisputed fact; and why we do is easy to explain. You know that if you want a new dress, you don't stay at home and write a note down town to some merchant to send you one. No, you select what you like. Most merchants stay right at home and write to some house to send them out some new goods; well they do that, and what they send they take, then they put on a double price, and to New York every 60 days and look for what is new and up-to-date in all lines, and we don't have to buy until we find the price right. We always have fresh, new goods, and the kind that are selling best. We buy for Cash and sell for Cash. This alone, means a saving to our customers of at least 20 per cent.

I hear that some clerks around town brag about the way they sell goods. They say the customers don't even ask the price, but just say send up 10 yards of this, 10 of that, and charge it. Some people may do this, but I know you don't. No matter how much money you have, the day for that kind of trading is past.

We want to mention just one thing we bought last week while in New York, just to show that we do offer goods at prices that no other merchant ever bought at, much less sold at—a full 70-inch bleached, all pure linen, guaranteed, table damask in four new patterns, at 65c. the yard. We are not selling this at cost or as a bait, but at a regular but small profit. We defy any merchant, anywhere, to offer the same goods at less than this, the yard, unless they sell it at less than they pay for it. This is only one item among hundreds of others that we can mention in our big, new Spring Stock just coming in.

W. E. JONES.

THE PARK HOTEL, Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates \$2 and \$2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

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Raleigh Stationery Company

131 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Can be had the latest, freshest and most attractive goods in this line to be found anywhere, such as

NOTE AND LETTER PAPER,

WRITING PADS,

PENS,

PENCILS,

INK,

STATIONERY SUPPLIES,

RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY,

W. G. SEPARK, Manager.

HICKS & ROGERS

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Garden Seeds Flower Seeds

Surgical Goods and Patent Medicines

Will buy the Cheapest and best

TALKING MACHINE

ON EARTH!

For sale by

JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,

129 Fayetteville Street.

Call and see it.

The Yarbboro House,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates. Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANNEY, Lessee.